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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Official news from all theaters is again scanty. Both London and Paris announce a gas attack on the British front near Ypres, and Paris reports that the last 24 hours have been marked by "intense activity" on the part of the French artillery at a number of points. Rome reports some slight progress in the neighborhood of Monte San Michele, but, as not infrequently happens, Vienna declares, in regard to fighting at the same point, that the Italian attacks were repulsed.

There are, as usual, many rumors, but no official news of any important developments.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—The official statement by German army headquarters yesterday says:

Western theater: During the night Metz again was attacked by hostile aviators. Damage to property was the only result.

Eastern theater: Small Russian detachments advancing against our positions at various points were repulsed.

Balkan theater: Near Mojkovac and Bjelopolje about 750 Serbians and Montenegrins have been taken prisoners. Sunday—Saturday's official statement as issued by German army headquarters is as follows:

Western theater of war: Nothing of importance has occurred. An enemy aeroplane attack was delivered against Metz during which the Municipal Museum was seriously damaged. No other damage was done.

Eastern theater of war: The number of prisoners captured between Naroc and Nizadziol has increased to two officers and 235 men. The situation is unchanged along the entire front, only minor patrol engagements having occurred.

Balkan theater of war: In the capture of Bjelopolje a total of 1950 men, including a small number of Montenegrins, were taken prisoners. The district to the north of the Tara below Mojkovac has been entirely cleared of the Montenegrins. During the successful battles of the past five days 13,500 prisoners fell into the hands of the Austro-Hungarian troops in this district.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Monday.—The Montenegrin official statement issued yesterday says:

Our army in the Sanjak was attacked on Dec. 15 by superior forces along the entire front. Our troops were given orders on the day following to execute movements which permit them to occupy new defensive positions.

Our Herzegovinian army succeeded, after several hours' furious fighting, in forcing the Austrians to the other side of the River Subeska and inflicting upon them very serious losses.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Monday.—The official statement issued yesterday by the war department says:

Irak front: Our troops continue to destroy defense works of all kinds before them.

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BRITISH RECRUITS CALLED UP UNDER LORD DERBY PLAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Monday.—The groups to be called up under Lord Derby's scheme on Jan. 20 consist of unmarried men from 19 to 22. The last date for handing in claims to be considered by tribunals for relegation to a later group is Dec. 30. That the number of men in the four groups called upon is considerable is indicated by the war office statement that though the actual date on which men must commence to present themselves is Jan. 20, all men in the groups will not be called up on that date.

A certain number will be called for Jan. 20. Another batch will be summoned for Jan. 21 and so on. This, the war office states, is in order to avoid inconvenience to the men in question and undue pressure upon recruiting offices and depots. Pointing out that the calling up of groups is a novel task, Lord Derby trusts that every effort will be made to facilitate the working of this new machinery in national life so that it may act as smoothly as possible.

Speaking at Bolton on Saturday, Lord Derby said that there was one man more determined than himself that the pledge to married men should be kept it was the prime minister.

In London, yesterday, Lord Derby said he thought everybody would feel when the premier made his statement on Tuesday that the heart of the country was sound.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE BOAT SOLD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Monday.—A German wireless message states that the Holland-America line has sold the new ship Standam to the Cunard line. The vessel is a triple screw steamer of 32,500 tons, built by Harland & Wolff in 1915.

SIR JOHN FRENCH IN MESSAGE LOOKS FOR VICTORY SOON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday.—In an order of the day Sir John French expresses to the British army in France his sorrow in parting with them before the campaign has been brought to a victorious end.

The order is as follows:
In relinquishing command of the British army in France, I wish to express to the officers, the non-commissioned officers and men, with whom I have been so closely associated during the last 16 months, my heartfelt sorrow in parting with them before the campaign in which we have been so long engaged together has been brought to a victorious conclusion.

I have, however, the firmest conviction that such a glorious ending to their splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant. I shall watch their progress towards this final goal with intense interest, but in the most confident hope. The success so far attained has been due to the indomitable spirit and dogged tenacity which knows no defeat, and the heroic courage so abundantly displayed by the rank and file of the splendid army which it will ever remain the pride and glory of my life to have commanded during over 16 months of incessant fighting.

The regulars and territorials of the old army and the new army have ever shown these magnificent qualities in equal degree. From my heart I thank them all. At this sad moment of parting my heart goes out to those who have received lifelong injury from wounds and I think with sorrow of that great and glorious host of my beloved comrades who have made the greatest sacrifice of all by laying down their lives for their country.

In saying good-bye to the British army in France, I ask them once again to accept this expression of my deepest gratitude and heartfelt devotion towards them, and my earnest good wishes for a glorious future, which I feel to be assured.

J. D. P. FRENCH, Field Marshal.
Commander-in-Chief British Army in France.

STATEMENT ON GREEK AFFAIRS ISSUED IN LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday.—The Christian Science Monitor European bureau is requested by the Greek minister in London to contradict the statement that the Greek censorship is confined to a person recently in the pay of Baron Schenk and that the text of telegrams is distorted.

The censorship, the Greek minister explains, is carried on much as in other countries by persons in the confidence of the government and the censorship at Salonica especially is in the hands of an experienced member of the consular service who held the same post during the Balkan wars and who resumed it before the fall of M. Venizelos' government. That a large minority favorable to Germany is built up by corruption and subsidies and that it embraces the King, his entourage and the military party of official Greece is unworthy of notice.

The increased price of provisions, house rents and commodities in Salonica is the natural result of a great and sudden influx into the country and the consequent difficulties cannot be ascribed to a premeditated plan of embarrassing the Allies. The railway tariff has never been raised. Defensive works at Cara Bour-na and around Salonica were begun a considerable time ago and aimed at the defense of the country and not as an intended attack on the Allies. Moreover, even work on urgent repairs has been suspended.

The statement is absolutely false that the commander of a division was transported to another post for expressions favorable to the Entente. The government has never thought of removing any officer for such a cause.

Prince Hohenzollern never visited Athens and no one in Greece has ever thought of attacking the Allies. Statements attributed to Prince Andrew, who is married to an English princess, are the result of the prolific imagination of a correspondent. The only truth in the correspondence is that the sentiments of the Greek people in general remain faithful and grateful to the Entente.

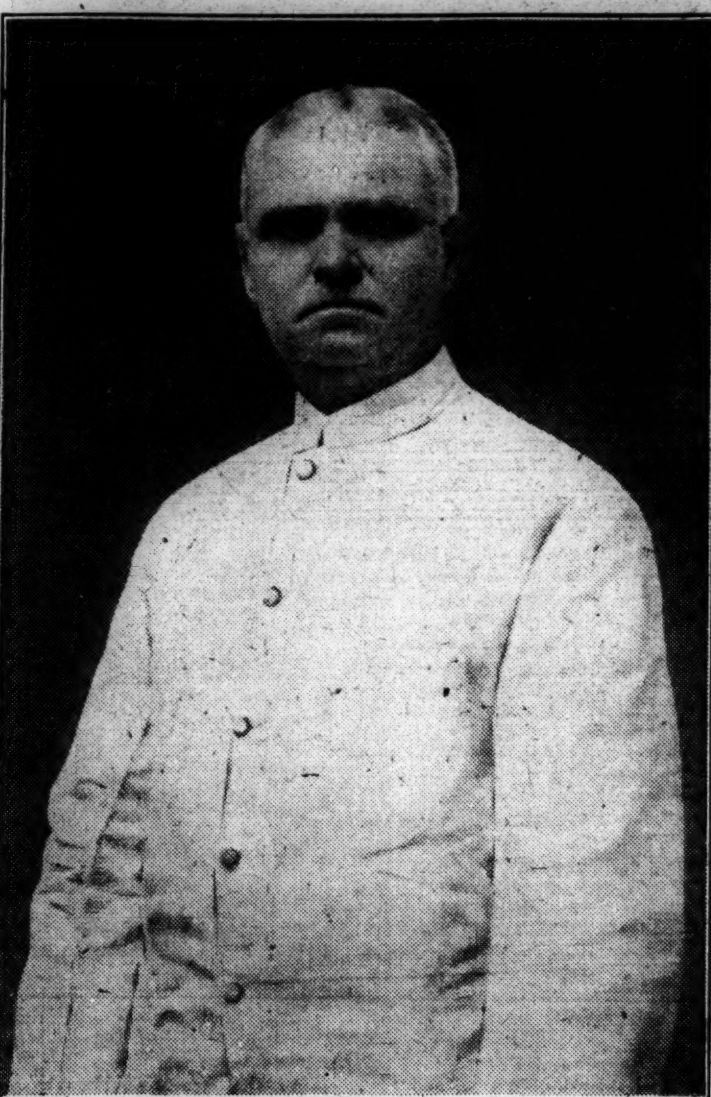
The Greek legation is authorized and instructed categorically to deny these allegations as well as the statement that an absolutist regime is in force in Greece and that there existed revolutionary tendencies. Elections are proceeding with the greatest calm.

ATHENS, Greece, Monday.—The situation shows little change. Various opinions are expressed as to the likelihood of Bulgarians crossing the Greek frontier and statements regarding definite action of Bulgaria must be accepted with caution. Meanwhile it is understood the Entente Powers' representatives have received a formal protest from the Greek government regarding fortifications of Salonica.

FORD PEACE PARTY NOW AT CHRISTIANIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Monday.—The Ford peace party arrived here yesterday morning.



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Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, U. S. A., Governor of Panama Canal Zone

COL GOETHALS IS ASKED TO CONFIRM REPORTS OF SLIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—The Isthmian canal commission reported this morning that it had received no information from Colonel Goethals concerning a new slide, but because of the reports of such an event a dispatch has been sent to Colonel Goethals asking for an immediate confirmation. Reports yesterday were that the canal was open for small vessels.

PANAMA, C. Z.,—The committee appointed by the National Academy of Science to investigate the geological formation in the Canal Zone and study the subject of landslides arrived here yesterday afternoon. Work of inspection will begin today. The committee will remain until Jan. 1.

Special attention will be given to the slides in Gaillard cut, which engineers under Governor Goethals are seeking to overcome.

Another slight movement of material in Gaillard cut Saturday night prevented the passage of vessels through the Panama canal yesterday, as had been contemplated. It is expected that the canal will be cleared in a day or two for the transit of vessels drawing less than 20 feet.

BRITISH REMOVE ALL TROOPS AT SUVA AND ANZAC

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England,—The war office announced that all troops at Suva and Anzac with guns and stores have been successfully transferred, with insignificant casualties, to another sphere of operation.

GERMANS SUPPRESS THE LOKALANZEIGER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—The Lokalanzeiger issued a notice on Saturday that the day's edition was suppressed. The paper is regarded as semi-official and an organ for the promulgation of government views.

During the Lusitania crisis, the editor, E. Zimmermann, exposed popular views regarding the British blockade and President Wilson's policy and was considered the exponent of the government's resistance to chauvinistic demands in the Conservative press, notably Count Reventlow's paper, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which was suppressed for some days.

DISTURBANCE IN THE JAPANESE DIET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Japan, Monday.—A vote of censure on the government moved by the Opposition gave rise to a scene of considerable excitement in the Japanese Diet on Saturday.

While Count Okuma, the prime minister, was delivering a speech an Opposition member ran to the rostrum and struck his arm. The police restored order enabling the prime minister to finish his speech. The motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

TREE PLANTING TO BEDECK THE WASTE PLACES

Massachusetts Forestry Association in Its Work on 320-Mile Circuit Hopes to Hide Blots on the Landscape

Tree and shrub planting with a view of effectively hiding offensive billboards, city and town waste places and other blots upon the beauty of the landscape, is to be given especial attention by the Massachusetts Forestry Association in its work of improvement on a 320-mile circuit of the state.

Prof. H. R. Francis of the department of landscape engineering of the New York College of Forestry who was engaged to do the field work in connection with the survey, has submitted a report outlining the present condition of the circuit which he divided into four sections for investigation as follows: Municipal, suburban, village and rural.

For the most part in the municipal districts, where the streets go through cities and large towns, plenty of trees have been planted, the vacant spots being due to the removal of a poor growth. As a general rule in these districts, the American elm and sugar maple have been used with variation made by the introduction of Norway maple, American basswood, European plane and American ash. The condition of the trees in the cities is, however, far from satisfactory.

As the circuit approaches the suburban districts better conditions are encountered, but in many cases, the planting possibilities have not been fully realized. The variety of trees found in these districts is more extensive. The villages through which the circuit passes have unusually attractive streets with excellent old shade trees, although many of them are in need of pruning.

In the rural districts there are unlimited opportunities for roadside planting and about six sevenths of the circuit goes through such territory. Parts of the areas bordering the roadsides are used as cultivated farms, while other sections are bordered with trees and wild undergrowth on pasture and waste lands. Speaking of the possibilities for landscape development along the circuit, Prof.

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BAGS OF MAIL FOR SWEDEN FOUND TO CONTAIN RUBBER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England.—The foreign office states with regard to the seizure of parcels of mail on board for Sweden, not less than 109 contained nothing except rubber. They were all consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden and the estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 8000 pounds. Practically no other contraband was found.

The examination has been concluded and the postoffice have been requested to clear innocent parcels at once and forward them to their destination as quickly as possible.

HOPE TO STOP ALL PRYING INTO FEDERAL AFFAIRS

Protection of Governmental Secrets Is Foremost Aim in Investigation of Plots and Arrests of Foreign Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—The immediate effect of the arrests in connection with the conspiracy charged by this government to destroy the Welland canal, in Ontario, has been, above all else, to indicate, if not to prove, the complete extent to which German and Austrian agents have had access to confidential information in this country.

"Not only have these foreign agents, who have no business whatever in the United States at the present time, meddled with private affairs," said an official connected with the investigation, "but they have actually turned topsy-turvy many things which could only lead to facts that concern the United States government chiefly, if not wholly."

It appears, therefore, that the interest of the federal investigators at this juncture is not so much to prevent a mere hatching of plots on American soil against a belligerent country as it is to stop summarily what begins to look like a bold prying into American governmental affairs themselves. As one indication of this—and it is hinted that before the end of the matter, many more will be brought to light—it is shown that scarcely a ship has left the port of New York within recent weeks, bearing war munitions for the allied armies, the contents of whose cargo have not been known to the smallest detail by some of the men now charged with being German agents. Moreover, this government has in its possession documents which will be expected to prove that larceny and the illegitimate passing of money have been resorted to in scores of instances in the determined effort of these same agents to secure such information as they wished.

It is known that in the offices of Captain O'Leary, chief of the department of justice bureau of investigation in New York city, are not fewer than 200 documents, consisting of cablegrams (both original and copies), telegrams, letters and memoranda, which have been gathered in since the arrest of Paul Koenig, called the police chief of the Hamburg American line, late Friday. Most of these documents were found, it is understood, in the offices of Koenig immediately following his arrest.

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SECOND 'ANCONA NOTE TO AUSTRIA PUBLIC TOMORROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Announcement was made at the state department this morning that the reply of the United States in the Ancona case will be given out this afternoon for publication Wednesday noon. The note was dispatched Sunday morning, and in the regular process of transmission and decoding should reach the Austrian foreign office by tomorrow. The purpose of the department in deferring publication until Wednesday noon is to provide for possible delay in the reception of the note in Vienna.

The American reply to Austria which probably is the last word from this government on the Ancona incident was submitted to the President by Secretary Lansing Saturday morning and dispatched to Vienna later in the day.

The new note to Austria probably will be delivered to the Austrian foreign office by Ambassador Penfield tomorrow.

TWELVE AMERICANS ABOARD THE ANCONA

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—The state department today announced that 12 Americans were known to be aboard the Ancona when an Austrian submarine sank that vessel. Three only are known to have survived.

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FREIGHT EMBARGO HOLDS UP COAL FOR NEW ENGLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,—Fulfilling the intimation of a few days ago, the Pennsylvania railroad has placed an embargo on all freight destined for the New York district with the exception of absolutely necessary foodstuffs and coal. This move supplements the recent embargoes placed on freight originating on connecting lines, and at the time the company gave shippers on its own lines to understand that it was becoming a physical impossibility to move the vast quantities that were pouring into its yards, and that the amounts would have to be reduced or the service curtailed entirely.

This curtailment, in which the Reading has joined with the Pennsylvania is bound, railroad officials state, seriously to affect the New England district, and serious food and coal shortages are indicated for that district. The coal situation is explained by the fact that the Philadelphia & Reading has put into operation an embargo on coal to Port Reading, N. J. This point is the chief outlet of the Reading for its coal for the New England and coastwise trade. The order will result in the discontinuance of the shipment of from 300 to 400 cars a day, estimated at about 150,000 tons.

An official statement from the Pennsylvania railroad says:

"Due to the unfavorable weather con-

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DEFENSE ASKS A DISMISSAL OF NEW HAVEN CASE

Argument Made That Government Fails to Show Any of the Defendants Were Ever in Close Touch With Policy

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—Application for the dismissal of the indictments against the 11 New Haven former directors, defendants in the Shermanlaw suit, was made today in federal court by counsel for the defense. Arguments were expected to consume the entire day, and Judge Hunt excused the jury until Tuesday morning.

Supporting their motion for dismissal, the defense attorneys argued that the government had failed to prove the charges of conspiracy. Richard V. Lindabury made the chief argument. He contended the government had failed to show any of the defendants was ever in close touch with the policy of the New Haven. He went into details of the Yale and Harvard transfer, the Billard Company deal and the disposal of the assets of the Metropolitan Steamship Company.

Mr. Lindabury's argument in connection with these cases followed the general lines of justification, attacking the government's stand that the deals were unlawful. Inasmuch as Mr. Mellen, as president of the New Haven, had rejected the proposal to purchase the Metropolitan's vessels on the proffer of T. B. McGovern and Captain Goodall, Mr. Lindabury contended, subsequent happenings did not bind the New Haven. Mr. Lindabury placed responsibility for the transaction as it ultimately was accomplished, on Edward D. Robbins and the Billard Company.

Judge Hunt interrupted Mr. Lindabury

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BRITISH FORCES ARE INTRENCHED AT KUT-EL-AMARA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday.—The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state that the British forces in Mesopotamia are intrenched in the vicinity of Kut-el-Amara awaiting reinforcements. As soon as the necessary troops which are now on their way come forward the march toward Bagdad will be resumed.

LADIES' PASSPORTS FOR EGYPT STOP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday.—The press bureau announce no more passports will be issued to ladies to enable them to travel to or winter in Egypt. Those already in possession of passports must have special permission from the general officer commanding in Egypt before they will be allowed to disembark.

BRITISH EMBASSY SAYS CHARGES ARE UNFOUNDED

Gives Figures to Disprove Reports That Great Britain Has Increased Its Exports at the Expense of American Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—The British embassy here gives out today the following memorandum in reply to reports and intimations that Great Britain has taken advantage of war conditions in order to increase its exports at the expense of American trade:

1. The attention of His Britannic Majesty's embassy has been drawn to a report by the United States consul-general in London on the subject of British trade in July, which was published in commerce report No. 203 of Aug. 30 and the substance of which was widely reproduced in the press.

2. In the course of this report Mr. Skinner states as follows: "It continues to be the case that many classes of goods, the exportation of which from the United States to neutral countries is attended with great difficulties and hazards, are going forward freely from Great Britain to the same countries, and in some cases in largely increased quantities."

The idea that British trade is taking advantage of the conditions arising out of the military situation in order to establish itself in neutral markets at the expense of American trade is one that has already been submitted by the United States consul-general in London in a previous report, and Sir Edward Grey, in a note to Mr. Page dated Aug. 17 last, endeavored to show that the idea was founded upon a misapprehension of the facts. The sentence quoted above, however, and the publicity given to it in the American press and to the figures adduced to support it, render a further explanation desirable.

3. While British export trade has undergone a uniform decrease in practically all articles, the published figures of the United States department of commerce show that the export trade of the United States, in spite of lack of shipping, the complete dislocation of normal conditions of commerce and the measures taken by the allied powers to restrict the trade of their enemies, and quite apart from the export of actual munitions of war, has increased to a

(Continued on page nine, column three)

BILL TO PERMIT WOMEN TO VOTE ON LICENSE FILED

A bill authorizing women to vote on the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors in the cities and towns of Massachusetts was filed today with the clerk of the House of Representatives by Robert B. Martin, representative-elect from Hyde Park.

Representative John J. Cummings of Boston has filed a bill on the petition of James B. Hayes of Dorchester providing that the consent of a wife to an assignment of wages must be acknowledged in person.

Representative Frederick Butler of Lawrence has filed a bill providing that persons residing outside of Massachusetts, but within 15 miles of the boundary line of the state, may obtain a license to operate an automobile in Massachusetts within a radius of not more than 15 miles of the boundary line.

Senator James P. Timilty of Boston has filed a bill to pension laborers in the employ of the metropolitan park commission and the metropolitan water and sewerage board.

Senator-elect Edward F. McLaughlin, last year's Democratic floor leader of the House, has presented a bill providing for a half-holiday each week for all city and town employees.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK IN THE BALTIC

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Monday.—It has been officially announced in Berlin that the small German cruiser Bremen and a torpedo boat accompanying her have been sunk by a submarine in the eastern Baltic sea.

The announcement stated that a considerable portion of the crews of both vessels were saved.

The German cruiser Bremen was built in July 1903. Its length was 341 feet and displacement 3250 tons; complement 286 men. Its armament consisted of 10 4.1 inch guns, 10 one-pounders and two torpedo tubes. With 11,000 horsepower the vessel was capable of developing a speed of 23 knots an hour.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

FREEDOM OF SEAS ISSUE EXAMINED BY BRITISH WRITER

Present World War Changes
Conditions—Blockade of Ger-
man Coast Line Is Upheld

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England.—In an article in War and Peace, on "The Freedom of the Seas," the Rev. T. J. Lawrence says it behooves us to inquire carefully what is meant by the freedom of the seas, before we give our assent to the proposition that it is so good and so necessary that the peace which terminates the present war must contain a clause establishing it for all future time. There was, he continues, a long controversy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as to whether the great open waters of the globe could be reduced into possession and become the territory of states in the same way as the dry land, but this has been settled long ago in favor of the policy that the open ocean is incapable of being brought under domination, but is free to all who wish to use it on their lawful business. Doubt there was, and in a few cases, still is, as to where the open sea ends and marginal territorial waters begin, but there has been no doubt for many generations that the open sea is free as the air for the use of all mankind.

Thus the controversy ended, but unfortunately war was, from the first, included in the lawful business which was allowed on what was regarded as the common inheritance of all men. It seems to me that we are on the eve of another great controversy which will turn on the question whether warlike uses are to be allowed to prevail over peaceful uses, or whether they are to be relegated to a subordinate position, if not prohibited altogether.

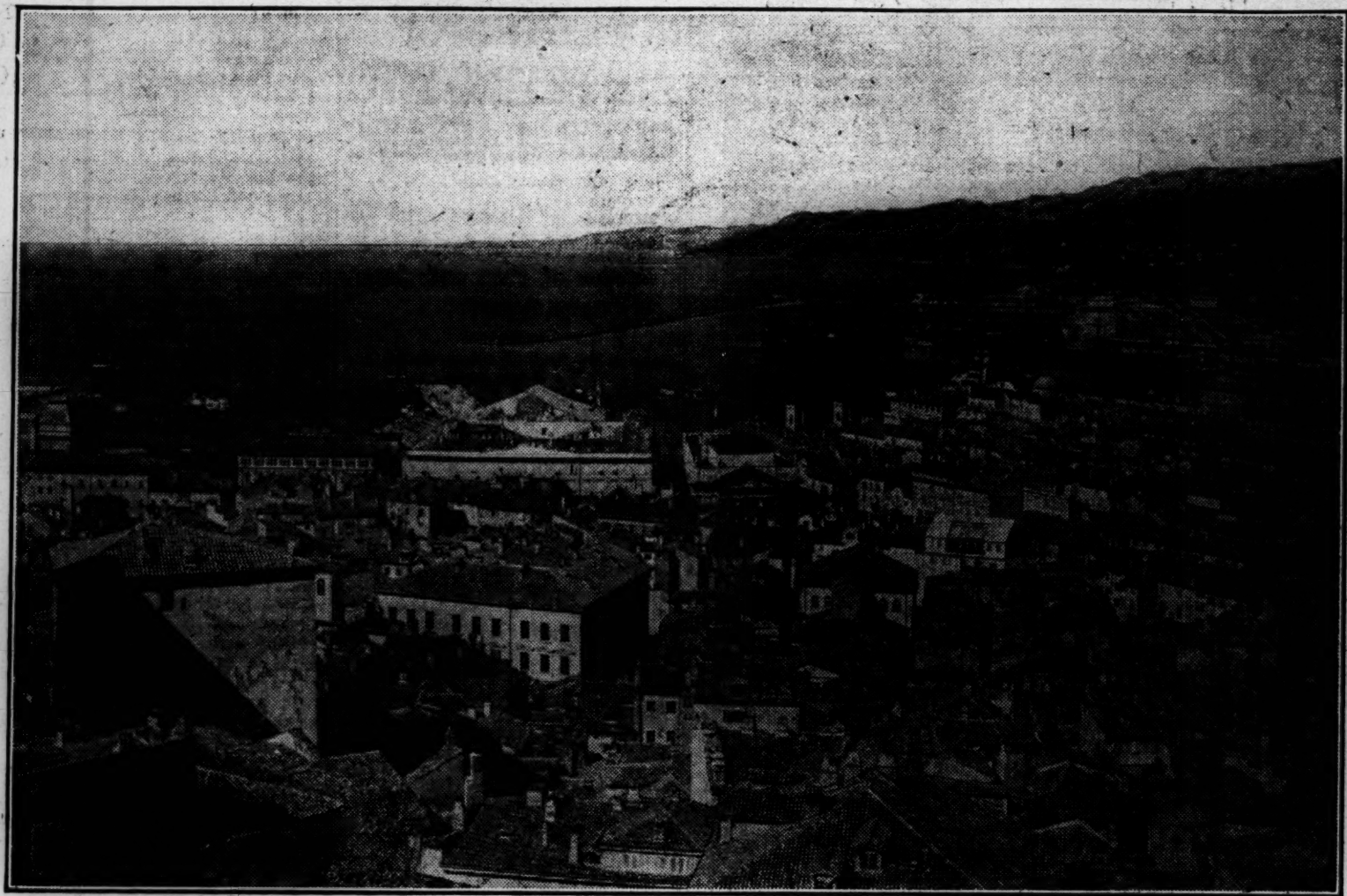
The invention of submarine mines, Mr. Lawrence says, has made it possible for belligerents to render large tracts of open ocean permanently dangerous. Both sides in the present war have claimed and exercise the right of warning neutrals in such areas by proclaiming them as war zones. The war zone is a pestilent innovation. If not promptly disallowed by the general voice of civilized mankind it will end by destroying the hard won security for commerce and travel which was brought about by the triumph of *Mare Liberum* about 300 years ago. What it may come to soon we may learn from the German claim to destroy, without warning, enemy and even, in some cases, neutral ships within the enormous war zone around the British Isles, proclaimed by their government on Feb. 4 of the present year.

What is at issue is not only humanity and the use of modern weapons, but the liberty of innocent neutral commerce all over the world. If, then, the freedom of the seas be taken to mean liberty on the part of neutrals to traverse the whole extent of the open ocean as freely and as safely in time of war as in time of peace, provided they do not offend against the accepted laws of maritime capture, we may without hesitation admit it. But since the present war has been put on the phrase the freedom of the seas. In the mouths of apostles of frightfulness like Admiral von Tirpitz, and publicists like the egregious Count Reventlow, it means first and foremost what used to be called immunity for the private property of enemy subjects from capture at sea in time of war. On land, it is said, an invading army has no right to seize promiscuously the goods and chattels of the inhabitants of the enemy's country. Why, then, should cargoes of innocent merchandise belonging to enemy subjects be confiscated when found at sea.

This statement, as regards land warfare, was never very accurate, and the experience of the districts now overrun by German armies makes it today mendacious in the highest degree. But we will let that pass and admit that, as war used to be waged in modern times, there was much to be said for the exemption now advocated, in full voiced chorus, by the German professors and German publicists who have been mobilized against us.

Mr. Lawrence mentions that he himself advocated the proposal in his "Principles of International Law" and elsewhere. From the British point of view the right to capture private property at sea seemed hardly needed while the right to blockade remained. It was either useless, or superfluous, but, on the other hand, it might, Mr. Lawrence argued, be used with great effect against Britain. But all this and much more besides, he writes, is now ancient history. The present world war has changed conditions completely. We have seen that a vast and powerful group of states in the center of a continent may be practically subjected to a siege by a great combination of foes.

Under such conditions, almost all its land frontiers are closed against commerce, and it becomes a matter of the first importance to close its sea-board also. If, partly for technical and partly for geographical reasons, its ports cannot be lawfully blockaded the right to capture its ships and cargoes at sea is essential and may be decisive. We know that the so-called British blockade of the German coast line in Europe is not technically a blockade at all, nevertheless it galls Germany so badly that she has made the world ring with denunciations of it. Apparently she wishes to retain freedom to proclaim war zones at sea, and inflict her enemies with desolation and slaughter on land, while



(Copyright by Exclusive News)

Trieste, showing the harbor

COMMENT ON HOUSE OF LORDS PEACE TALK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The references made by Lord Courtney and Lord Lorneburn to the desirability of peace in the House of Lords recently, have been widely commented on in the German press, despite the Frankfurter Zeitung's assertion that most of the German papers had contented themselves with publishing the account of the speeches verbatim, and its warning to its readers not to exaggerate the importance of the incident.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung itself, the chancellor's organ, was of opinion that the speeches could be regarded as symptoms of the waning confidence of the present British cabinet, but thought it extremely doubtful that there would be a serious attempt to formulate reasonable peace proposals, "which," it was notorious, "Germany would be ready at any time to consider." We do not, it remarked, hear any echo of these voices. The English government did not even think it necessary to answer the two lords, and the next day three members of the cabinet spoke at the Guildhall in the usual strain. As long, it added, as the English leaders think they can defeat and destroy Germany, and as long as the English people, in spite of all its disappointments stands by them in this wild venture, speeches like those of Lords Lorneburn and Courtney unfortunately remain voices in the desert.

The Berlin Lokalanzeiger held that "the gentle whisper of a longing for peace" had been produced by "diplomatic and military failures," and the Kölnische Zeitung, which agreed, discussed the matter in an article entitled "England's Dark Hour." The Berliner Tageblatt remarked that it was unnecessary to over-estimate the significance of the incident, as the entente press had over-estimated "symptoms" in Germany, and added that it was difficult to determine what following the English peers had behind them, and how far the influence of their speeches would extend. It noted with satisfaction, however, that the German authorities were ready to consider any reasonable peace proposals, and only regretted that Germany was not yet allowed publicly to discuss the same.

Of all the German papers, however, the Vorwärts made no secret of its satisfaction. In its sitting of Monday last, it wrote, the British House of Lords secured to itself an immortal leaf of fame in the history of Europe. The upper house has often enough stood in the way of progress, but all the arguments that could be brought against it from the standpoint of democracy must be silenced in face of the fact that at a time like the present it has found the courage to speak the truth, and has thereby given a shining example to bodies that have a better right to call themselves representative of the people.

Naturally, the Socialist organ continued, the debate in the House of Lords constitutes nothing decisive, nothing that affords any sure prospect of a speedy conclusion of the war that is demanding so many sacrifices. It is only a beginning, only a symptom; but he who is tossed hither and thither in his bark on a stormy sea, greets every sign that reminds him that somewhere there is dry land and a harbor. Even if the speeches in the Lords have no immediate practical effect on the policy of the British government, they provide a fresh and valuable argument against that short-sighted fanaticism that labels every criticism and every expression of a desire for the conclusion of the war as weakness, or even condemns them as a species of treason. It is only too desirable that the example set by the British upper house

should be imitated elsewhere, and that those political bodies that pride themselves on being more in touch with the people than the British House of Lords should be by no means the last to follow it.

BRITISH MUNITION TRIBUNAL OPERATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
NEWCASTLE, England.—In a monthly report John Hill, general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, speaks of the operation of the munitions tribunal. From recent decisions of munitions tribunals, Mr. Hill says, it would appear that employers may punish their employees whether guilty or not, as in cases where their charge breaks down, the men concerned get no compensation for their expenses and loss of time attending court. In other cases, men are compelled to walk idle for days, until it suits a firm's convenience to give them employment, whilst their services would be gladly accepted by other firms who could guarantee them constant employment. In the best spirit of national service, we have suspended our right to strike, and with the right to strike, all customs for the reduction of hours and limitation of output. The government has put power in the hands of employers to refuse permission to workmen to leave them in the usual way. Employers may also demand full time service and overtime on any day, including Sunday, with the threat of the munitions tribunal if they refuse. Some employers forget that we temporarily suspended our rights in the national interest and for the safety and success of our sons and brothers in the trenches. That being so, we are entitled to more considerate treatment than they are meting out to us.

There is no body of honest workmen, Mr. Hill continues, who would not gladly expel from the trade the men who would neither work themselves nor allow others to do so, and there are many instances of men expelled by their trade unions for losing time and failing to pay the penalty. Is there any body of employers in the country can show such a record of loyalty as the trade unionists of this country? We began by contributing a large percentage to infantry battalions to man the first line of trenches. At home we gave ourselves day and night to the equipment of our brothers at the front, and, by a self-denying ordinance, we agreed to put it in writing that no attempt should be made by or on behalf of workmen to derive any actual profit from the country's critical position. And now because of a few slackers, we have things said which reflect on every workman on war material. I have no wish for controversy. At the present time we must either pull together or sink together, and we should be agreed on dealing with slackers and national traitors, whether they are working men or looking on.

TURKISH CUSTOMS TARIFF

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—According to the German press, the Turkish customs tariff is shortly to be revised. The commission that has been inquiring for some time past into the best method of replacing the present tax of 15 per cent on the value of all goods upon which duty is levied, has at length submitted a scheme to the grand vizier, who will lay it before Parliament. The new tariff, it is stated, will not be based wholly either on the protective or on the free trade system, but on a suitable commercial policy, designed to protect the products of agriculture and the promising Turkish industries without unduly burdening the consumer. It is believed that the introduction of the new scheme would raise the customs revenue, which now amounts to about £4,000,000, to £7,000,000 for the first year after the war, and then to £9,000,000.

DEVELOPMENT OF HARBOR AT TRIESTE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—The Montore Tecnico has given particulars concerning the work that has been executed and was in course of execution in the harbor of Trieste at the outbreak of war.

Trieste, it states, only became of importance as a harbor after the opening of the Suez Canal and the construction of the new port to the south of the town, which was begun in 1898 and finished in 1903. At the beginning similar methods to those followed in the construction of the port of Marseilles were adopted, but as these proved unsatisfactory on account of the unfavorable condition of the ground, others were substituted and have given excellent results. The plans for the new port, which included three piers, comprised an area of 320,000 square meters.

During the second period of construction, from 1887 to 1893, a fourth pier was built communicating with the existing port, and also a depot for wood and another for petroleum. By 1898 further enlargement was already contemplated, and in 1901 a third period of construction was entered upon which was expected to extend to 1925. The work consists principally of the construction of a new harbor basin to the south of the town. A stretch of coast 1500 meters in length and covering 400,000 square meters was acquired, and large depots and warehouses of five stories have been constructed, served by two piers of a width of 180 meters and one of 190 meters, the length being 300, 560 and 760 meters respectively. Before the outbreak of war it was thought that the two smaller piers and three breakwaters, with a total width of 2800 meters would be complete by the end of 1910. These improvements, without the largest pier, were estimated to cost 30,000,000 francs.

M. CLEMENCEAU AND NEAR EAST POSITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France.—Speaking of Lord Kitchener's recent visit to the near east, M. Clemenceau says: In London it has always been believed that Lord Kitchener was in favor of a permanent offensive on the Dardanelles which he considered, it is said, in the light of a defense for Egypt, rather than as a solution of the eastern question. The problem of the defense of Egypt has, if I am accurately informed, undergone some modifications, and if that is the case, it is only natural that the man who is particularly interested in its solution should himself wish to look into the matter, and see how much of the formerly adopted strategy is compatible with present conditions. If he returns persuaded that the arrival of the Germans in Constantinople makes it advisable to continue the Gallipoli undertaking in present conditions, or should he consider that the rearmament of the troops now in Gallipoli would become increasingly difficult in the future, I can only see two courses open to him: either he must liquidate the affair without too much loss of time, or he must vastly increase its proportions.

While not refusing to indulge in hopes that the forces of the quadruple entente will be able to bring about a complete change in the position of the expeditionary corps in the Balkans, M. Clemenceau thinks it perhaps better to look at things as they are. Happily, he says, the French government seems to have a full sense of its responsibilities. It has already surpassed its own previous in the matter of effectiveness—which was inevitable. From the little information which I have been able to glean it appears that it has been decided to go no further.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN ASKED TO TAKE THRIFT LEAD

National Scheme to Attract the
Savings of the Industrial
Classes Is Criticized

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England.—Mr. McKenna's recent proposal in the House of Commons with regard to the £1 bonds has occasioned little if any surprise, as it was patent to most people that the results from the issue of 5s. vouchers through the postoffice had been disappointing, and that only £25,000,000 should have been obtained in this way was in accord with general anticipations. That it had become necessary to find other means of tapping the surplus earnings of the working classes, which at the present time are being very substantially augmented, was obvious to all, and that the chancellor should endeavor to find a means to that end has earned the approval of the country at large; but as to the means which Mr. McKenna proposes to adopt, people seem disposed to take different views, and the proposal which was recently announced in the House of Commons, has been severely criticized on all sides. Briefly the scheme, as outlined by the chancellor of the exchequer, is as follows: It is proposed to issue treasury bonds in multiples of £1, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, and that with a view to meeting an obvious desire to obtain a return of money in full, the bonds would be payable on demand at their face value at any time.

In return for these facilities, no interest would be paid on the bonds for the first six months, thus at the end of the first year the interest received would actually net 2½ per cent, at the end of the second year the amount of the interest received would be 7½ per cent, or 3½ per cent per annum, and at the end of the third year the total interest would be 12½ per cent, or 4½ per cent, and so on. The proposal was put forward by the chancellor not as a complete scheme but simply as a basis of a plan which might ultimately be adopted as a method of inducing the working classes to devote a portion of their exceptionally high wages to the service of the state. The chancellor of the exchequer, if the scheme was approved, intended to appoint a strong committee to report on the matter and upon the best methods of making it popular. Mr. McKenna in introducing the subject said that the work of this committee would be of the greatest importance. Extravagant expenditure in any class would not be tolerated at the present time and this fact must be brought home to the public mind. Economy in war was of vital necessity. The nation must be made to understand this and his proposal was one by which the government could avail itself of the nation's savings.

In banking and financial circles the feeling is generally expressed that in adopting means such as those outlined by the chancellor and as stated above, care will have to be taken that any scrip that may be issued in the nature of bonds or vouchers shall not be capable of being used in any way as currency and so extending inflation. It is felt that the idea of making the bonds non-interest bearing in the first six months of their existence would make the whole scheme unpopular and at any rate for the first year the holder of a £1 bond would be in no better position than an ordinary depositor in the post-office savings bank. It is pointed out that the loss which would arise to the treasury, were the bonds to be made interest bearing from the date of issue, instead of from six months thereafter, would not be excessive and were it really necessary to obtain some consideration for the option of repayment on demand at par, it would be better to reduce the rate of interest on the bonds to, say 4½ per cent to commence from the date of issue. Should, however, the next war loan which is to be floated, be issued on a 5 per cent basis, as is probable, a 4½ per cent rate on the bonds would not prove attractive.

Several alternative plans are under public discussion. One of the most feasible is that special arrangements should be made during the period of the war for new deposits to be received by the postoffice savings bank on special terms which should be such as to offer strong inducements to thrift and economy, while the money so deposited would be at the disposal of the depositor in times of emergency in the same way as proposed in connection with the £1 bonds. General criticism from all sides is unanimous in calling attention to the fact that whatever plan the government should evolve to attract the surplus income of the nation, the practice of economy by the government itself is of the first and highest consideration, and that any scheme propounded is of little use to effect national economy, unless the government themselves, collectively and individually, set the example.

AUSTRALIAN MADE GOODS DISPLAYED

(By The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent)
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Manufactures week, a week during which the various industries display their products, was held recently in Sydney. The war, with its compulsory restrictions on export trade, has, of course, adversely affected the number of products available for this great trade exhibition; plants and gear for manufacture, for instance, were in many cases unavailable, as they were only to be obtained from England. The war, at the same time, has done much to further Australian industries, bearing out the old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention!"

International trade has been arrested, with the result that in individual counties the trade becomes more independent and thus more self-reliant. Aeroplane construction in Australia and the building of naval vessels such as the destroyer *Torrens* and the Australian built cruiser *Brisbane*, are examples of this. Manufacturers for clothing, knitted goods, hats, boots and shoes, furniture, etc., are well advanced. Great pains are being taken with the window display also; quite a Parisian effect being obtained in many instances of attractive shop decoration, wrapping, and labeling. Even the daintier fabrics for feminine attire, smart daintily cut boots and shoes, jewelry, glass, and china, are being tackled and produced successfully by the Australian manufacturer. Australia has been noted hitherto, more for the "wear" and solidity of her wares, than for fine workmanship, lightness, and elegance of form. Now, however, these qualities, combined with durability are coming more and more within the scope of the Australian manufacturer. The war, although it places many obstacles before him, in connection with such imports as are absolutely essential to the production of a commodity, is doing much to widen his scope, test his ability, and increase his industrial and commercial independence.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

PRIME MINISTER ON HIS CAREER IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Asquith Speaks of Thirty Years' Continuous Service in the House of Commons

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—The Speaker of the House of Commons recently presented to Miss Violet Asquith a diamond sun-brooch and silver-gilt inkstand, as a gift from the House of Commons on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Bonham Carter, her father's principal private secretary. The presentation was made in the Speaker's library, where there was a large gathering of members of all parties and of ministers.

In acknowledging the gift, Miss Asquith said she regarded it as a message from all parties of confidence and affection towards her father, Mr. Asquith, who also expressed his thanks to members, said he was now well on in his 30th year of continuous service in the House of Commons. He had himself sat under three Speakers, and, if he might include himself, under six prime ministers. Those 30 years had been for the most part marked by acute domestic controversy, which had set into activity the clash of warring factions and had excited, as a necessary consequence, from time to time, a temper of passionate partisanship. United, as we are, in the long run, Mr. Asquith continued, by our corporate sense of devotion and loyalty to the mother and pattern of representative institutions, we have sometimes found this sense of corporate unity strained almost to the breaking point.

The last year, however, has brought about a modification—I might almost say a transformation—in the normal conditions of parliamentary life. Under the stress of a great emergency the old bonds of party association have been, I will not say dissolved, but to a large extent suspended. Some of those who, two years ago, were the most implacable of opponents, now sit in amity side by side. The voice of criticism is still occasionally heard, but it is relatively a small voice and it proceeds with its frank, candid stimulating accents, quite as much from old friends as from old antagonists. We are, I may say, in spirit, in intention, in resolve, absolutely one. It is under these new conditions that members of all parties in the House have been pleased to offer this gracious and moving tribute, the more moving, may I say, because it is offered at a time when there is hardly a household amongst us which is not under a dark cloud of anxiety. I can only say for myself that having to bear, as I have, a heavy burden, there can be no greater alleviation to it than such an expression as this of the sympathy and regard of those whose good opinion is my most cherished possession and ambition.

VISIT TO FRANCE OF SWEDISH DELEGATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Journal des Débats, in an article in which it welcomes the Swedish delegation which is visiting Paris, says that one of the good results of this war has been the renewing of half dormant sympathies between France and some other nations. The renewing of the bonds of sympathy which bind Sweden to France, it says, is particularly gratifying, because of the historical friendship which exists between the two countries. Some of us are possessed of good memories, continues the Journal, and we do not wish to forget the old military and diplomatic relations which used to exist between Sweden and France. We know that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Swedish army was, with ours, the first in the world: Henri IV. and the incomparable Cardinal Richelieu were both equally persuaded as to that fact. We are aware that Gustavus-Adolphus and Charles-Gustavus were heroic and victorious captains. We have all read Voltaire's Charles XII. The well-known names of Gustavus III. and of Charles XIV. (Bernadotte) are not unknown in our country. Coming to recent times, the Journal des Débats refers appreciatively to the action of the Swedish vessel Pollux which, sailing in Swedish waters, courageously placed itself in the way of a German submarine which intended torpedoing an English boat. The generous intervention of the Pollux will not, says the Débats, be forgotten in our country. There is no greater bond between individuals and between peoples than the bond of a generous action.

BRITISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DECREASE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—According to figures quoted in the Morning Post the number of students at the provincial universities has decreased in a manner no less marked than at the older ones of Oxford and Cambridge, although as a result of careful inquiry, every effort seems to be made even with depleted staffs, to maintain the number of lecture courses available for the intending graduate. With regard to the universities of Wales and Scotland the following are the facts: Of the three affiliated colleges of the University of Wales Aberystwyth has contributed to the colors 284 of its members, Bangor has sent 230 and Cardiff 285. In June, 1915, the number of candidates for degrees had dropped to 790, as compared with 1017 in 1914. At the first-mentioned college the students have decreased from 373 to 301, of whom about 170 are women in both cases; at Bangor the numbers were reduced from 300 to 199; at Cardiff from 576 to 469. In these three places the lectures of the colleges are still given almost as usual, but the extension or the tutorial work has been curtailed. The new students are fewer in number in the new session, and at Cardiff 14 lecturers are wholly or partly on military service.

In Scotland there seems to be less enlistment in the combatant forces than in England. Not a few students are engaged on the manufacture of munitions of war, and the total result is a decline in the numbers actually at the university. The numbers at Edinburgh have declined from 2007 (535 women) in the session 1913-1914, to 1718 (468 women) in 1915-1916. Some of the shorter courses of lectures have been omitted and there is no extension work going on at all. Up to July 8, 1915, 853 students and 2562 graduates were serving with the colors. At Glasgow the number of males attending lectures has dropped in the two years from 2225 to 1310. No drastic changes have taken place in the course of study, but extension work is being continued. The past students with the forces number 1500 and the present ones 600, while another 300 are engaged in munition works. At Aberdeen the numbers have declined from 732 in 1913-1914 to 495 in 1915-1916. Graduates with the forces number 1410 and students 305. From St. Andrews 150 men are on service, and the number of students is smaller by 81 than a year ago. Twenty-three of the staff are on military duties.

The only figures available for Ireland are those relating to Cork, where the students number 450 as against 427 in the previous year. The number of students, past and present, with staff, serving in the army, is 185. Lectures have not been changed, but there is no extension work.

ENGLAND AND WALES AGRICULTURAL PRICES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—The board of agriculture recently issued statistics of prices and supplies for 1914 of corn and live stock, and other agricultural statistics of England and Wales. During the first seven months of last year, wheat prices ruled slightly above those of 1913. Barley and oats on the other hand, were generally below the level of the two preceding years. As between July and August there was a rise in price of 2s. 8d. per quarter in the case of wheat, 3s. 6d. in barley, and 2s. 5d. in oats, traceable to the outbreak of war, and for the rest of the year the upward tendency increased. Half a million quarters more of wheat and oats were sold in 1914 than in the previous year.

Statistics of live stock refer to cattle, sheep and pigs, live cattle fetching a slightly higher price than in 1913 until November. A rise began in the latter month and continued in December, shorthorns fetching 9s. 9d. per stone. Stall cattle and sheep went up considerably in price, stall cattle being 10s. to 20s., and sheep some 2s. per head dearer than in 1913. The price of beef on the year was about 2s. per cwt. greater than in the preceding year, while mutton was about 3s. 6d. per cwt. more costly, in the case of British, and still more in the case of imported meat.

Contract prices for milk made on Lady Day, 1914, were generally 1s. 3d. per gallon above those arranged on the previous Lady Day. British butter varied very little, but imported and Irish rose; potatoes fell in price in the autumn and hay remained steady, being cheaper by several shillings per cwt. than in 1913. Prices for wool in England and Wales still remained high, as compared with the preceding 20 years, except for a slight drop as compared with 1913.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph)
Col. Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, K. C. I. E.

DENIAL OF INDIAN UNREST EMPHASIZED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—More rumors have probably been circulated during the present war than during any previous international conflict. Not the least important of these was the one emanating from German sources to the effect that grave disturbances had broken out in India. Rumor declared that the Nizam of Hyderabad had been deposed, that the state was in rebellion, and that revolts had broken out in other parts of the empire. The Christian Science Monitor was, at the time, able to contradict in the most emphatic manner possible, these rumors. In addition to giving a denial, backed by the authority of the India office, the Christian Science Monitor representative was able to learn something of the loyalty of the native states of India from Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, commander-in-chief of the Hyderabad forces. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk was in London at the moment, and was more than glad to be able to emphasize the grossly untrue nature of the rumors referred to.

If arguments were not sufficient, he pointed out, one had only to look at the magnificent forces which had been sent from India to the western battlefield, to recognize the whole-hearted support of the Indian princes and their people to King George, Emperor of India. It was natural, Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk explained, in the course of conversation, that there should be some malcontents in a great country like India, but the influence of these few people counted for practically nothing. The commander-in-chief of the Hyderabad forces was well able to speak with authority, for he had been associated with the present Nizam and his father for 35 years, and it would be impossible to talk with him on the question of India's loyalty without realizing that the question of serious disturbances or anything like a general revolt may be said to be outside the bounds of possibility.

Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk was, at the time of the interview on the general headquarters staff in France, but it does not follow that he will remain there permanently. Wherever he is, however, and in whatever way employed, the British government and the empire will be benefited by the valuable services of one of the empire's most loyal citizens and soldiers.

SCOTTISH RED CROSS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The director-general of voluntary organizations has issued through the press bureau the following notice:
With the consent of the central office

of the British Red Cross Society, recognition has been granted by the war office to the Scottish branch of the British Red Cross Society as the central organization for coordinating and carrying on Red Cross work in Scotland, and to act as the central Red Cross depot for supplying standardized patterns to county Red Cross committees. This recognition of the Scottish Red Cross branch in no way interferes, the notice further adds, with the war office scheme for coordinating and regulating in Scotland the voluntary work organizations—established to provide comforts for the fighting troops, as, under the Geneva convention, the Red Cross can take no share in this work. Lords lieutenant, lord provosts and provosts are requested to take the necessary steps to form county, city or burgh associations, to coordinate the efforts of all societies, associations, war hospital supply depots, working guilds, and individual workers, not engaged in Red Cross work, in their respective areas, and to affiliate them on the lines of the circular letter dated Oct. 1, 1915, issued by the director-general of voluntary organizations.

SWISS ECONOMIC INTERESTS
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERNE, Switzerland—A meeting of some 150 business men was recently held in Berne to confer upon the steps to be taken with a view to safeguarding and promoting Swiss interests in the matter of trade, manufacture, agriculture and so forth. The authorities were represented by Dr. Eichmann, chief of the board of trade, and Dr. Käppeli, president of the board of agriculture. It was proposed in the first place to establish a Swiss fair to take the form of a permanent exhibition of Swiss products, in order to acquaint visitors with the quality of Swiss industries, and, in the second place, to safeguard the Swiss export trade. Two commissions were appointed to work out both schemes.

ROLLING STOCK NEED AT DIEPPE
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
DIEPPE, France—M. Sembat, minister of public works, took the chair at a meeting of the Dieppe Chamber of Commerce to consider the problem of the lack of rolling stock in the port which increases the demurrage rates of the Dieppe importers. The meeting was attended by the parliamentary representatives of the town and district, and the efforts of Dieppe to develop its normal activity in order to meet the needs of the country at war were described. M. Sembat promised that the question of rolling stock should receive the consideration of the government.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT AS TO BALKANS SCARCE

Frankfort Journal Affirms Doubts of Rumanian Attitude Have Been Removed

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The flood of comment on the Balkan situation that has been so marked a feature of the German press for months past, has for the moment almost entirely disappeared. Leading articles on the subject are few and far between, and the news items mostly consist of reports of the fighting in Serbia, except that the improvement in the relations between Greece and Bulgaria continues to be insisted upon, while there have been one or two indications that the attitude of Rumania is regarded as somewhat equivocal.

Thus the Wolff bureau reported from Vienna that the institution of a neutral zone along the Graeco-Bulgarian frontier had now been duly ratified by a written agreement, and had been greeted with satisfaction as a guarantee of the maintenance of the good relations now existing between the two states. The Frankfurter Zeitung also learned that the Greek commission appointed to arrange for the purchase of corn in Bulgaria reported very favorably at Athens upon the manner in which its needs were met and the reception accorded it; while a further proof of the rapprochement that is claimed to have been accomplished was deduced from the fact that the ceremony of the delivering up to Bulgaria of Dimotika by the Turks was attended by the Greek metropolitan and the entire clergy of Dimotika. As a schism exists between the Bulgarian and Greek churches, wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung, political significance must be attached to this incident.

One of the references to Rumania was the publication by the widely circulated Frankfort paper of an extract from an article in the Moldova of Bucharest, which was headed "Curious Neutrality" and ran as follows: In France criticism of the fighting in Champagne is permitted. We should like to know whether we in Rumania, where there is neither war nor censorship, may be permitted to ask what point there is in still keeping our troops on the Carpathian front? What purpose is there in the field works along the Austro-Hungarian frontier? What is the meaning of the haste with which these works have been constructed so that the men have not even been granted the day's leave agreed upon? Meanwhile nothing at all is being done along the line of the Pruth. There quiet prevails. Russian troops are being concentrated in Bessarabia and brought together at Rani: the government, however, sees and hears nothing. Curious neutrality!

Somewhat later the Frankfurter Zeitung itself admitted that many Germans had entertained doubts of Rumania, but maintained that all cause for anxiety had now been removed. Even distrustful observers of the events that have taken place in Bucharest during the last few weeks, it wrote—and there are in Germany and in the German colony in Rumania many people filled with the deepest distrust of all Rumanian statesmen, even those most friendly to Germany—must admit that the supporters of the "action nationale" have lost their game. Since the last great effort in October, which failed so miserably thanks to the at length awakened energy of the Bratianu ministry, the group gathered around Filipescu and Take Jonescu has grown very quiet and will soon be silenced altogether. The German opinion omitted, however, to explain why this should be the case, and contented itself with a review of the efforts made by the party in question to bring in Rumania on the side of the entente powers.

TEACHERS AND RECRUITING
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—An official statement has been issued to the effect that arrangements have been made by which, in the case of any appeal from the decision of the local tribunal relating to a teacher in a school or institution aided by grants from the board of education, the board will be consulted and have an opportunity of submitting its recommendation to the central committee before a final decision is given. Arrangements have also been made by which the board of education will, through their inspectors, be freely consulted (as regards teachers who have been attested) by the advisory committees which have been set up to assist the local military authorities in considering whether individuals should be regarded as indispensable or not.

Deerfoot
Farm Sausage are made at Southborough, Mass.
Right in the country—pure air, pure water, clean surroundings.

KNOX Granulated GELATINE
NEW 1916 RECIPE BOOK FREE
Address: CHAS. B. KNOX CO., Inc., 400 Knox Ave., Johnston, N. H.

COST OF GERMAN RELIEF WORK
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The enormous burden that the war has imposed on individual communities, wrote the Vorwärts recently, is illustrated by the burgo-master of Neukölln's report on the expenditure for war relief up to Oct. 31, 1915. As the population is mostly composed of middle-aged working people, the number of men called up was fairly high and the sums required for the whole scheme of relief were naturally considerable. Thus, 15,863 marks were spent on relief, 101,934 marks on municipal kitchens and meals for school children, 61,802 marks on the support of disabled soldiers, 10,682,416 on state and municipal relief for soldiers' families, 610,019 marks on the unemployed, 2,283,428 marks on grants towards the payment of rent, 179,163 marks on extraordinary expenditure, 107,257 marks on stores of provisions, 338,829 marks on salaries for extra helpers, and 37,868 marks for various purposes. The total expenditure, including a sum of 385,036 marks for interest on borrowed capital, amounted to 15,093,637 marks. Of this 2,269,640 marks was covered by state grants, 265,360 by the province, and 15,000 by public collections. The deficit thus amounts to 12,527,061 marks, and the burgo-master has applied for a grant of 2,146,000 marks from the war relief commission in order to be able to carry on the work.

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"A Business Community with Distinction"
Aeolian Hall is not merely a business location. It offers a really delightful working environment, good air, excellent service, absolutely central location—factors of high efficiency rarely found in combination.
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Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Bryant 87
NEW YORK

Sale of Unallotted Lands and Surface of Segregated Coal and Asphalt Land Area Belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, Eastern Oklahoma
By the
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at different railroad points in eastern Oklahoma, from January 3, 1916, to January 31, 1916, inclusive, 31,700 acres of unallotted lands and 184,800 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, at not less than the appraised value. No person can purchase more than 160 acres of agricultural land, nor more than 640 acres of grazing land. Land not required for 25% of the amount of the bid. Terms on sale of surface of coal and asphalt lands 25% cash, 25% within one year, and balance within two years from date of sale; and terms of sale of unallotted lands 25% in cash at time of sale and balance in three annual installments of 25% each, payable in one, two and three years from date of sale; all deferred payments to draw 5% interest per annum from date of sale. Only the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area will be sold. The coal and asphalt underlying being reserved, except where the descriptive circular states that the coal and asphalt underlying will be sold with the surface. The entire estate in the unallotted lands will be sold without reservation. Where houses or other valuable improvements, not including fencing and tillage, are located on the surface of the coal and asphalt lands, the same will be sold with the land at not less than the combined appraised value. Improvements to be paid for in full at time of sale. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for more and full printed information, communicate with the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Cato Selis, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Kimball Organs
For the Church, Home and Theatre
There is just as much difference in the tone of pipe organs as in pianos, violins and other instruments.
The next time you hear the organ made in a moving picture theatre ask the manager if the organ isn't a Kimball.
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Established 1837
Eastern Office, 507 Fifth Ave., New York

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Beautiful living remembrance.
Attractive box. Postpaid, 50c
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The Stationery Store of Quality.
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Of Desserts—Salads—Lunches—Dinners—A practical gift.
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GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION IN CITIES GROWS

Census Report Shows Differences in Details—Facts on Police Service, Prohibition and Water Supply Systems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The commission form of government is in effect in 81 of the 204 cities of over 30,000 inhabitants. Civil service regulations are applied to the appointment of policemen in 122 such cities, including all those of more than 300,000 inhabitants. Police women are employed in 26 cities. Municipal prohibition prevails in 15 cities, state prohibition in 3. These are a few of the significant facts brought out in a report of "General Statistics of Cities, 1915," by the bureau of the census, department of commerce, made public today.

The largest city at present operating under the commission form of government is New Orleans, whose population is estimated at about 365,000; but Buffalo, with a population of about 460,000, has voted to inaugurate this system on Jan. 1, 1916. Next in order are Washington, D. C., with nearly 350,000 inhabitants, Portland, Ore., with about 260,000, and Denver, with about 250,000.

In these cities the commissions range in size from three to seven members. Those in St. Paul and Omaha have seven members each; those in San Diego, Cal., and Fort Worth, Tex., six each; and that in Huntington, W. Va., four. All the other commissions are composed of either three or five members, the great majority having five. The salaries paid municipal commissioners range from \$500 a year in Jackson, Mich., and Springfield, O., to \$7,000 a year in Birmingham, Ala., and their terms of office vary from one to four years.

Dayton, O., has a commission of five members, which decides matters of general policy, and a "city manager," appointed by the commission, who looks after the administrative work. The presiding officer of the commission receives \$1800 per annum, the other members \$1200, and the city manager \$12,500.

The larger cities still cling to the older form of government by mayor and council. In all, 123 cities of over 30,000, including all having more than 400,000 inhabitants, are governed in this manner. The mayors' salaries range from \$100 per annum in Flint, Mich., to \$15,000 in New York city, and their terms of office from one to four years.

New York has 526 mounted policemen, Philadelphia 435 and Chicago 186. In New York city 135 of the mounted police ride bicycles, but Chicago and Philadelphia rely entirely upon the horse and the motorcycle. Washington, D. C., has 61 bicycle policemen—far more than any other city, except New York; and its total number of mounted policemen, 101, is greater than any other city except New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

The highest paid patrolmen are those of San Francisco, who are ungraded and receive \$1464 per annum. Among cities of 100,000 or more, the longest term of service necessary to attain the highest grade is found in Washington, D. C., where, after three years of service at \$900 and five more at \$1080, the patrolman finally receives \$1200 per annum.

The most common length of daily shift or "tour" is eight hours, but in some cities it is considerably greater. In 12 cities there are two daily tours of 12 hours each. In all but nine of the cities the night force is equal or greater than the day force. In 19 cities there are short periods during the day in which no patrolmen are on duty.

Police women are now employed in 26 cities. Chicago has 21; Baltimore, Los Angeles, and Seattle five each; Pittsburgh, 4; San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and St. Paul, three each; and Dayton, Ohio, Topeka, Kan., and Minneapolis, Minn., two each. Fifteen other cities have one each. Their pay ranges from \$625 per annum in Dayton to \$1200 in San Francisco.

The largest city which has adopted prohibition independently of state or county action in the matter is Cambridge, Mass., whose population is estimated at between 110,000 and 111,000. The largest city in which the saloons have been closed by state enactment is Atlanta, Ga., with approximately 180,000 inhabitants.

Of the 204 cities of over 30,000, 155 have municipally owned water supply systems, the total estimated value of which is \$1,071,000,000. The greatest daily consumption of water per inhabitant, 430 gallons, is reported for Tacoma, Wash., and the smallest, 34 gallons, for Woonsocket, R. I. In the former city 8 per cent of the water is metered and in the latter 98 per cent. The tendency of meters to curtail greatly the use of water is strikingly shown by a comparison of the figures for the 26 cities in which the entire water supply is metered with those for the 26 cities in which not more than 25 per cent is metered. In the former group the average daily consumption per inhabitant ranges from 42 gallons in Brockton, Mass., to 179 gallons in Columbia, S. C., and in only seven cities does it exceed 100 gallons. In the latter group it varies from 43 gallons in Savannah, Ga., to 430 gallons in Tacoma, Wash., and in only three cities does it fall below 100 gallons.

OLD MUSEUM THE TOPIC

John Bouve Clapp is to talk on "Something About the Boston Museum" tomorrow before the Bostonian Society in the Old State House.

TYLOSE CONTRACT DETAILS ASKED BY FINANCE BOARD

Allen T. Abrahams, a former superintendent in the employ of the Tylose Contracting Company, testified regarding some of the work performed by the company when he was recalled to the witness stand today at the resumed hearing before the Boston finance commission which is conducting an inquiry into city contracts held by the company. The full membership of the commission was present today, with John F. Murphy, the chairman, presiding.

During the direct testimony, the witness was asked by John F. Moore, member of the finance commission: "Did you ever see men of political influence at the office of the Tylose Contracting Company?"

Witness replied: "Yes, Governor Walsh and Francis L. Daly; they are all I saw." He also replied to another question that he did not hear the conversation these men had at the office, and it was brought out that the Governor and Mr. Daly, chairman of the Democratic city committee, did not call at the offices of the company together, so far as the witness was aware.

Mr. Abrahams testified that the company fulfilled contracts for Mr. Daly, J. P. O'Connell, the United States Cartridge Company of Lowell, and other private interests, besides the city contracts.

At one city institution the witness said 21,331 square feet of surface were covered with 73 gallons of tylose preservative, and the expenses and labor costs, including carriages and telephone calls, was given as \$21.48. Surfaces covered at this institution, he testified, were: 106 square feet linoleum, 89 square feet terrazzo, 8962 square feet wood floors and panels, 10,216 square feet concrete and 1855 square feet canvas.

At the ward 17 municipal building, said he, terrazzo surfaces were covered. He did not know the area covered here but said that the terrazzo became darker after the application, and that the preservative did not penetrate the marble.

At the Bulfinch street fire station, he said, 1635 square feet of surface on the tower was covered with nine gallons, the labor costs being \$3.63, according to the testimony.

He said the cost of work at the ward 7 municipal building was \$38.55 for labor, etc. Mr. Abrahams said he personally performed some of the work at the new High School of Commerce and supervised other work there.

Witness said that he thought the wrong material was used at the High School of Commerce, since some difficulty was encountered in thoroughly drying the preservative. It was said by Mr. Abrahams that labels on cans containing the preservative were scratched off in a locked room as he testified, the company did not want the employees to know what material was being used. He thinks concrete surfacing was used on wood floors.

It was stated by the witness that John C. L. Dowling, secretary of the finance commission, visited the Tylose office and was given samples of "Tylose" and "Crown" preservatives. Mr. Abrahams said he was informed by Mr. Dowling that he wanted the samples for personal use.

After a conference the finance commission ruled that Daniel W. Coakley, attorney for the company, could file as an exhibit book of the company which has been used in the evidence in the case. Witness Abrahams admitted tearing one page out of this book, which contained figures of the company. He would not admit tearing out more than one page, however, and the commission ruled that Mr. Coakley must file with the book several other missing pages.

Mr. Coakley argued that figures presented by Mr. Abrahams came from the missing pages and declared that claims of profits of 3000 per cent, that had been alleged, were based on incomplete figures.

M. J. Sughrue, attorney for the commission, refused to allow Attorney Coakley to look at a statement the witness made to the finance commission about Oct. 1. Coakley alleged that there had been collusion between the witness and Miss Alice M. Freeman, formerly employed by the company, and other persons. Mr. Abrahams denied ever giving the finance commission Miss Freeman's telephone number and denied an allegation that he had assisted Miss Freeman in avoiding the constable which the commission sent to summons her to the inquiry.

HEAVY STORES OF COTTON HOUSED IN MEMPHIS SHEDS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—This city is housing today the most baled cotton ever placed under warehouse cover here.

Figures furnished by William G. Turner, vice-president of the Memphis Terminal Corporation, show that there are 292,246 bales of cotton under shed in Memphis. It is valued at more than \$17,500,000.

Of the total number of bales stored at different sheds, 289,057 are being taken care of by the Memphis Terminal Corporation, the largest concern of its kind in the world.

STATE BANKS MERGE

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—A bank merger which involves millions of dollars was completed recently when the Peoples Bank and the Miners Savings Bank merged under the name of the Miners Bank, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The Miners Savings Bank was incorporated in 1868, and in 1912 the Anthracite Bank merged with it. The Peoples Bank was incorporated in 1871. F. M. Kirby was elected president of the new banking concern.

WOMEN FINDING OPPORTUNITIES IN CIVIL SERVICE

Twenty-Five Per Cent of Stenographer, Typist and Clerk Places in Federal Offices Are Now Filled by Them

Opportunities for women in the government of the United States are increasing each year as they participate more and more in the industrial and political life of the country and the woman of the present who has passed civil service examinations on an equal footing with men applicants, and won one of the first places in rank is not uncommon.

The first positions held by women in the government service were in the treasury department, under Treasurer Francis E. Spinner who was the treasurer of the United States from 1861 to 1875. Since the passage of the law to permit the appointment of women in government positions which became effective July 12, 1870, the practice has grown rapidly.

The first provision made as follows: "Women may, in the discretion of the head of any department, be appointed to any of the clerkships, stenographic positions and with the same compensation as are prescribed for men."

At that time there was nothing in the provision to insure a fair appointment upon a basis of grade, and often they were made as a reward for political service to men applicants without regard to whether they ranked first or not. In 1889 a civil service law requiring appointments to be made from among those graded highest as a result of open competitive examinations was passed and from that time women in steadily increasing numbers have received appointments on a basis of fitness for the positions.

A brief survey of the figures gathered by the civil service commission for a few consecutive years will give an idea of the increased number of women in departments. In 1894, women were awarded 14 per cent of the appointments to positions of stenographers, typists, and clerks; in 1904 about 21 per cent and in 1914 about 25 per cent.

This increase in numbers is partially due to the multiplied activities of the government in fields formerly untouched and an added number of positions to the government payroll which women are peculiarly fitted to fill, as exemplified by the establishment of the children's bureau which has opened up many positions to women trained along statistical and sociological lines.

Examinations are not held separately for each department, but are so arranged as to test the qualifications required in positions common to all departments and records of those who have proved themselves eligible are kept on file, according to the class of examination passed.

Opportunities are better for persons trained in some special field than for those who have a general experience. The civil service commission publishes a manual of examinations to be held in the spring and autumn, with places and dates of holding them, about the first of January and July every year. This little book also contains descriptions of the examinations and other information, and will be mailed free to anyone desiring it.

In the bureau of engraving and printing, and the government printing office, there are several minor positions filled by women. For these an examination is held only at Washington, usually once a year.

Appointments to positions in the departments at Washington are apportioned among the states and territories and the District of Columbia reckoned on a basis of population as nearly as is possible for good administration under the present civil service law.

Among the examinations which may be taken by women for offices in Washington are those for clerk, stenographer, typist, library assistant, press feeder, assistant in the department of agriculture, statistical clerk and telephone operator. For women who have been trained as teachers there is an opportunity in the Indian service as teachers, matrons, nurses. These positions are not high salaried, but the cost of living is low, in many cases the homes for employees being provided.

In the western states, examinations for field clerk in the forest and reclamation service are given to women. Clerical positions in the internal revenue offices, custom houses, postoffices, and other federal institutions of the country are open to women. For such local positions a preference is usually given to those passing the examination who reside in the vicinity of the employment.

The country is divided by the civil service commission into 12 districts, with headquarters in a large city of each section. Each district is in charge of a secretary, and examinations are given by and application forms distributed from this office.

Although there is much talk to the contrary, the examination at the present time is wholly competitive, and the appointee must be selected from the three highest in rank unless the head of the department is able to show that for some valid reason the eligibles are unfit to be connected with the service.

DRASTIC ORDER TO CHICAGO POLICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first move to clear up Chicago, pronounced last week by Mayor William Hale Thompson to be "honeycombed with grafters," was taken Sunday night by Chief of Police Charles Healey, who sent out an order to police captains to suppress crime or be suspended.

HOPE TO STOP ALL PRYING INTO FEDERAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from page one)

Following his arrest, and consisted of cablegrams, telegrams and copies of cablegrams and telegrams which Frederick Scheindl has confessed, according to the police, he purloined from the vaults of the credit department of the National City Bank, where he had been employed as a clerk since October, 1914. According to both the police and the department of justice officials, Scheindl, who is under arrest, charged with grand larceny, has confessed that he took these documents, many of which had to do with the payment of moneys for shipments to the Allies, and turned them over, from time to time, to Koenig, who paid him \$25 a week. It is also understood that a number of similar documents, likewise the thefts of Scheindl, were found in Koenig's pockets at the time of his arrest. One cablegram, which was admittedly the property of the bank, was taken from the pocket of the clerk when arrested.

In connection with the arrests that took place Friday and Saturday there are all the indications of a carefully planned effort on the part of the federal agents to go to the heart of the Austro-German conspiracy that has existed in this country for months past, if not from the very hour war was declared in Europe. Following immediately upon the arrest of Scheindl, came the disclosure of a document in the former's possession which seemingly implicates a veteran of the New York police department and which resulted in his instant suspension from the force pending a thorough investigation by Commissioner Woods. This member, Otto F. Mattola, who was one of the most respected men on the force, insisted that there was a mistake somewhere and despite the statements in the document which tend to show he was in the employ of Koenig in some capacity at a wage of \$3 per day, denied that he had ever done any illegal work for Koenig.

FRED METZLER CONFESSES TO CANAL PLOT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A complete statement regarding the pro-German plot to dynamite the Welland canal was made today by Fred Metzler, according to federal authorities. In the confession covering Teutonic conspiracies Metzler involved Captains Von Papen and Boy-Ed, recalled attaches of the German embassy, the government's agents said. Metzler was secretary to Paul Koenig, head of the Hamburg-American line's secret police. Indictments based on Metzler's story are expected by Wednesday, it was reported this afternoon.

STATE DEPARTMENT WITHOUT FACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Concerning the case of the men arrested in New York in connection with an alleged plot to blow up the Welland canal, the state department has no information. The department of justice has adopted the policy of not divulging any information which may be used in the prosecution of federal cases.

BUSINESS GAINS IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—According to a business survey of the leading retail stores in this city, made by Rupert C. Moore, first vice-president of the Worcester Publicity Association, conditions are better than a year ago at this time. There is an increase averaging from 15 to 20 per cent, while a retail jewelry store on Main street reported an increase of 68 per cent. The merchants all reported that it is due to better business conditions primarily brought about by the European war, rather than to any increase in the population of Worcester, which is several thousand more than a year ago. Some stores increased their advertising, and claim this was a factor in the increase.

MANY DESERTERS REENLISTED IN ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Of the 410, enlisted men sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the army for desertion, 128 have been reenlisted and 107 now are serving with the colors, according to records just made public in the judge advocate-general's annual report. The others taken back either deserted again or were discharged for cause.

The report shows that 174 who deserted or were discharged for cause during 1915, but whose reenlistment was authorized under acts to liberalize army laws, 111 were returned to the ranks and 14 of these later deserted or were discharged. The true desertion record for the year is 2.65 per 1000, the report says, though actual reported desertions were 3.23 as against 3.1 the preceding year.

DETROIT SCOUTS AID IN HANDLING CROWDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DETROIT, Mich.—On the occasion of the recent trial of a limited number of boy scouts as aids to the police in handling the shopping season crowds, the youthful traffic officers showed such helpful efficiency that a call has been extended to all of the scouts in the city to join in the work.

Four Christmas Gifts

(selected from our stock of hundreds)

which will please with their beauty and practical utility and which are unlikely to be duplicated.

If you have put off your Christmas gift buying until now, not knowing what to get, this list of just four worth-while ideas, selected from our large stocks, will prove time-saving and possibly money-saving. The Linen Store offers countless objects of interest at this time of year; useful presents, in short, for every member of the family.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
70x82 inches; pink borders and blue borders.
Per pair.....5.00
A full line of blankets, in all sizes, at prices from 4.00 to 20.00.

SATEEN DOWN PUFFS
6x6 feet; floral or Persian patterns, with plain colored borders to match. Each..6.50
A full line of comforters and puffs, at prices from 3.50 to 20.00.

ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCHED TOWELS
20x30 inches. Per pair.....1.00
A full line of guest and full size towels, at prices from 3.60 to 18.00 a dozen.

ELECTRIC Umbrella Lamps
\$3.50 and \$5.00

These charming new lamps come in many attractive Patterns and Colorings, with beautiful shades of either silk or cretonne. They afford a wonderfully inviting air to the boudoir, library or writing room. On show in our cretonne department. Be sure to come in and see them, when shopping.

T. D. WHITNEY & CO.

"Everything in Linens"

Temple Place-West Street BOSTON

DEFENSE ASKS A DISMISSAL OF NEW HAVEN CASE

(Continued from page one)

to inquire why it was necessary for six companies to participate in the transfer. The attorney replied with an exposition of the financial intricacies. The Billard Company, he said, borrowed \$2,000,000 from the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, and loaned \$1,500,000 to the New England Securities Company to perfect the Metropolitan concern. Through E. T. Canfield the Metropolitan then bought the old freight boats and the Boston wharves of the old Metropolitan line. Mr. Lindabury said, thereby acquiring all the assets of the Assets Realization Company.

Nothing had been adduced, he said, tending to prove that the Billard Company's assets ever were owned by the New Haven, and he demanded that all evidence on that phase be withdrawn from the jury. Mr. Billard, according to the argument, was merely a friend, who took up and held Boston & Maine stock, reselling to the New Haven after the holding company had been put into operation. Mr. Billard, it was said, got only a reasonable profit.

John G. Milburn followed Mr. Lindabury with an argument on the Yale and Harvard matter, insisting no evidence had yet been produced to prove a conspiracy.

Judge Hunt asked the attorney for the government whether they contended the Billard transactions were brought home to all the defendants. The counsel replied that this was their contention.

A ruling on the plea for dismissal may not be had for several days.

WOMEN WILL AID IN RAISING RELIEF FUNDS FOR JEWS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Jewish relief committee will launch its campaign to raise funds in 1916 for the relief of war sufferers in Europe at a mass meeting tomorrow night at Carnegie hall, at which Louis Marshall will preside. The committee distributed more than \$1,500,000 in 1915 to needy Jews in Europe, especially in Poland.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall and Mayor Mitchell will be the principal speakers. Others will be Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee; Congressman Meyer London, Bishop David H. Greer, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, Dr. J. H. Finley, state superintendent of education; Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, Senator W. E. Borah, and the Rev. William Rosenau, president of the central conference of American rabbis.

A feature of the mass meeting will be the attendance in a body of 1000 Jewish women of New York who were organized last week in a Woman of the Hour committee. They have pledged themselves one hour a week for 10 weeks to the 1916 relief campaign. Part of their work will consist of canvassing the city to enlist the cooperation of more than 20,000 Jews in New York who have been listed at the committee's headquarters.

ATTACHES TO SAIL ON SEPARATE VESSELS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Captain von Papen, the withdrawn German military attaché, will sail alone from New York on the steamship Noordam Dec. 21, the German embassy has notified the state department, and Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché, will follow him on the steamer Rotterdam Dec. 23.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Monday:

Army Orders
Maj. Robert R. Raymond, corps of engineers, relieved from duty at Los Angeles, Cal., proceed to Hawaii, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Royal Reynolds, M. C., relieved from station at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., and assigned to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Navy Orders
Lieut. A. W. Brown, detached Baltimore to Paducah.

Lieut. J. J. McCracken, detached command Alabama, continue at N. H., Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (J. G.) D. S. McQuarrie, to Prometheus.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. H. Luckel, detached Prometheus, to West Virginia.

Lieut. (J. G.) G. W. Hewlett, detached Dixie, to Baltimore.

Ens. H. E. Burks, detached recruiting ship at San Francisco, Cal., to Raleigh.

Ens. S. E. Rose, detached West Virginia, to Prometheus.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Williams, M. R. C., to N. H., Norfolk, Va.

Nav.-Const. G. C. Westervelt, to fleet naval constructor Atlantic fleet.

Civ. Eng. W. H. Allen, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to home and wait orders.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Arkansas, at New York yard; Buffalo and San Diego, Guaymas; Chester, Sinus; Cincinnati, at Shanghai; Mars, at San Francisco; Nero, at Tiburon; Orion, at Cristobal; Pittsburgh, at Bremerton; South Carolina, at Philadelphia; Utah, at Tompkinsville; Vulcan, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Arethusa, Norfolk for Port Arthur, Tex.; Cyclops, Norfolk for Guantanamo; Glacier, San Diego for Topolobampo; Naushan, San Diego for Mexican waters; New Orleans, San Blas for Mazatlan; Saturn, San Diego for San Francisco; Yorktown, San Diego for Mare Island.

EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION GROW IN PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pa.—More money was spent in Pennsylvania for schools during the fiscal year ending July 5, 1915, than was carried in the budgets of the federal government before the civil war. Dr. Nathan C. Shaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction, informed Governor Brumbaugh recently in the eighty-second annual report of the department, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Superintendent Shaeffer discourages the teaching of military tactics in the schools. The total expenditure was \$58,114,225. An army of 41,283 teachers was engaged and the enrollment totaled 1,461,937 pupils. The average daily attendance was 1,116,513. The cost of school houses, buildings, rentals, etc., was \$12,949,792 and teachers' wages amounted to \$25,687,143.

AMERICAN TO STAY INTERNED

KINGSTON, Ont.—An American named Ripton, interned in Ft. Henry owing to being caught trying to tap the telegraph wires at Barriefield camp last summer while a member of one of the Canadian battalions, must remain where he is, says the Toronto Globe. He applied to the United States consul to try to secure his release, but the Washington authorities have decided to do nothing, owing to the fact that he had joined the forces of a foreign country.

CHRISTMAS IDEAS

FOR MEN. Black leather dress belts with patent clasps that do not mar the leather, gold or silver clasps, \$3.50 to \$22. Card cases for evening dress, black silk with gold mountings, \$18 up. Cane, ebony, malacca and pimento, silver or gold mounts, \$4.50 up. Letter cases and bill folds, pin seal, lizard and elephant, unmounted, \$3.75 up; silver mounted, \$4 up; gold mounted, \$6 up.

FOR WOMEN. Fitted suitcases and bags in morocco, seal-skin and lizard, ivory or silver fittings, \$28 up. Silk hand bags with sterling or Dutch silver tops, \$12 up. Pin seal, lizard and natural seal purses, gold or silver mountings, \$11.50 up. Gold lozenges in plain, pierced and engine turned patterns, \$11.50 up. Silk ribbon sautoirs for lozengette or watch, gold or platinum mountings, \$5 up.

FOR CHILDREN. Silver bowls, plain, \$6.50; etched, \$12. Silver porringers, plain, \$9; etched, \$14.50. Bib holders, silver, \$2; enamel, \$1.75. Silver paper spoons, plain, \$1; etched, \$2. Pearl, ivory or silver rattles, \$1.50 up. Silver birthday spoon, \$2. Silver food pusher, plain, \$1.50; etched, \$2.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO
501 Washington Street

CONSERVATION MEASURES GIVEN RECESS ADVANCE

House Committee Has Hearing on Lane-Ferris Public Lands Water Power Bill and Will Vote at Once on a Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While Congress is in recess the conservationist members of Congress are busy preparing for action on their bills before the national defense program legislation is ready for consideration. The House public lands committee, by special permission of the House, granted to Chairman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma last week, is meeting this week, and made rapid progress at its sessions today.

It is expected that the committee will vote tomorrow to report the Lane-Ferris public lands waterpower bill in exactly the same form that it passed the House last session, so it may be taken up at once. The Senate committee will take up the waterpower bill the first Wednesday in January, but this committee is hostile to the legislation, from the conservation viewpoint, and probably will amend it in important ways.

With the waterpower bill disposed of the House committee will take up the general leasing bill for coal, oil, gas, phosphate, etc., and then the Ferris stock-raising homestead bill. The latter bill, introduced by Senator Sterling in the Senate has been favorably reported by the Senate committee and is on the calendar. It provides for homestead entries of 640 acres each, the present maximum being 320 acres, and it is estimated that about 125,000,000 acres of government land suitable for grazing would be opened to settlement under it. The West is much interested in this measure, say the senators and representatives from that section.

SENATOR WALSH CALLS DISPUTE GREAT MISTAKE

Claims That Great Britain Has No Right to Interfere With Exports to United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Our state department made a great mistake in allowing themselves to be led into a controversy with Great Britain over the increase of our foreign trade due to the war," said Senator Walsh of Montana today in comment upon the British embassy memorandum. Senator Walsh is one of the Senate's recognized international law authorities, who is most emphatic in his opinion that the British admiralty is flagrantly violating American rights.

"It is purely a question of transgression of American rights," he said, "and it should not be confused with the effect of the war on American trade. There is no such thing in international law as a blockade of neutral ports, and it is upon this ground solely that we should have taken our stand without bringing in the question of profit and loss."

"The American people are not willing to submit to invasion of their rights by a foreign power, even though they may profit by it. Great Britain has no right to interfere with exports to this country from neutral nations, even though known to have originated in Germany. And the only justification for stopping exports to neutral countries from America is that they are contraband destined for the enemy."

FORMER SENATOR BURTON TO SPEAK

Former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio is to address the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly luncheon on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 6, taking for his subject "Government Ownership of the Merchant Marine and the Effects of the La Follette Seamen's Act."

The former senator served for 13 years as a member of the congressional committee on rivers and harbors and for 10 years was the chairman. He has been, as well, chairman of the inland waterways commission and of the national waterways commission. He served on the national monetary commission also and was president of the American Peace Society from 1911 to 1913.

In six Congresses former Senator Burton served the state of Ohio. He was elected to the United States Senate by the Ohio Legislature in January, 1909, and his term of service expired last March. He is a lawyer by profession and lives in Cleveland.

CANDY MEN GIVE OVERWEIGHT

Sealers Charles B. Wooley of the weights and measures department announces that a rigid inspection reveals that Boston retail candy dealers are selling their boxes overweight. Not a single case of "short" box was reported. The scales by which candy is sold in bulk were tested and found to be accurate.

RELIEF FUNDS INCREASE

The Belgian relief fund contributions recently received have increased the total to \$73,023.63, according to an announcement of Joseph H. O'Neil, the treasurer.

COL. ROOSEVELT MAY BACK CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS

May Include More Than Hughes, Hadley or Knox in His List, Say Public Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Colonel Roosevelt will support any Republican candidate for the Presidency that the convention may nominate except William H. Taft, is the conviction of certain public men who are watching developments with particular care, and who are politically well informed.

The appearance in print today of an interview with Colonel Roosevelt, indicating that he would support a progressive Republican like Justice Hughes, former Governor Hadley or Philander C. Knox, is being read with interest here and is interpreted as by no means excluding other Republicans from Mr. Roosevelt's list of possibilities.

"Colonel Roosevelt is not going to desert his Progressive followers all at once," said a leader who has unusually keen political perception, today, "but he will be in the Republican party without any ifs or ands next summer. Meantime we may expect to see such indirect but reliable quotations of his views as to candidates and in addition to the Hughes-Hadley-Knox group, we shall see his endorsement of other names, including most of the possible candidates, before June."

LAND TAKINGS MADE FOR NEW DRAINAGE WORK

Commissioner of Public Works Announces Plans for Completion of Davenport Brook Project at an Expense of \$45,000

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works, has outlined an extensive campaign of sewer construction. For this work the taking of thousands of feet of land is announced. Commissioner Murphy has been developing and improving Boston's system of undersurface drainage ever since he took charge of the office last summer. He has just completed plans for the final work on Davenport brook where the city has already spent \$120,000. The commissioner figures that the last section to be constructed will cost \$45,000.

The commissioner intends to construct for the benefit of Davenport brook a surface drain of concrete; in Codman street, from a point about 87 feet west of Magdala street; about 255 feet westerly, in land of the city of Boston, from Codman street to Hutchinson street; in Hutchinson street, from Brook street about 130 feet north in Brook street, from Hutchinson street about 275 feet west, in land now or formerly of George Putnam et al., trustees; between Brook street and other land of the city of Boston; between land now or formerly of George Putnam et al., trustees, and Dorchester avenue; crossing Dorchester avenue; and in Valley road, between Dorchester avenue and Washington street, Dorchester.

Extensive land-takings for sewerage construction in Dorchester and in Brighton as proposed by Commissioner Murphy in his scheduled work of improvements have been made by the street commission and approved by Mayor Curley.

In Dorchester the street commissioners have taken 1680 square feet of land, owners unknown, being part of the private way known as Lenoxdale avenue. The mayor also has approved the order of the street commissioners for the taking of a parcel of land in Dorchester for sewerage purposes and containing 7905 square feet, more or less, owners unknown, being part of the private way known as Valley road.

The sewerage works to be constructed are as follows: About 815 linear feet of concrete conduit in Valley road, from Washington street to Dorchester avenue. The mayor has approved the order for the taking of five parcels of land in Dorchester for sewerage purposes, and for the construction of the Davenport brook conduit.

IMMIGRATION THE TOPIC AT FORD HALL

Dr. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia., was the speaker at the Ford hall meeting last night. He discussed the immigration problem and said that if he were to decide the question he would give the amount to be spent upon military preparedness to giving every immigrant a fair and even chance. If this cannot be done, he said, it would be "vastly better that he should not come to us." Dr. Steiner declared that "our present economic problems were not created by the immigrant, but by the capitalist and machinery." He expressed the belief that the most true American democracy is found in the immigrant.

CALLS ON CHARITIES LESS

The Associated Charities announce that the number supplied assistance in the last three months was somewhat less than for the corresponding three months of last year. In September, October and November 581 new families applied or were referred to the conference of the Associated Charities, as against 489 new families in the same period two years ago.

FOUR CITIES OF STATE TO HOLD THEIR ELECTIONS

Cambridge, Salem, North Adams and Leominster to Vote for Municipal Officials at the Polls on Tuesday

Elections of city officials in four Massachusetts cities Tuesday will complete the municipal elections of the Bay state for 1915. The cities to ballot are Cambridge, Salem, Leominster and North Adams.

Cambridge is to vote under its new charter, commonly referred to as "plan B." Instead of the numerous councilmen and aldermen, there are to be chosen tomorrow a mayor, four councilors-at-large, 11 councilors by wards and six members to the school committee. The reduction of the number of city officials is expected by the reform leaders to help materially in bettering city conditions.

While there has been a sharp campaign for the mayoralty, public interest has been equally centered on the school committee contests. Recent revelations by Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman, a member of the board, of extravagant expenditures and unparliamentary practices by the other four members, have led to a widespread demand for a change in the committee.

Both the Public School Association and the Citizens' Municipal League have taken an active part in the campaign and recently gave their endorsement to the following slate of school committee candidates who, it was said, represented the reform point of view: Mrs. Whitman, former State Senator Harry N. Stearns, Prof. Jeremiah D. M. Ford of Harvard, Miss Mary H. Winslow, Charles F. J. McCue and John F. Gadsby.

The present Democratic members, John W. Bradley, James B. Valley, Dr. John E. Dwyer and James T. Barrett, are seeking reelection, and with them are Richard D. Skinner and Miss Bridget T. Boyle.

In this contest the women of the city have this year taken unusual interest. There have been about 2400 new woman registrations this fall, bringing the total to over 9000.

For mayor there are five candidates. Mayor Timothy W. Good and former Senator John P. Brennan have been directing their appeal primarily to the Democratic vote. On the other side the leading candidate is Wendell D. Rockwood, who last year was defeated by Mayor Good by only 79 votes. The withdrawal of Dr. George E. Sherman has added to his strength, as the withdrawal of former Mayor J. Edward Barry has to Mayor Good's. The other candidates for mayor are George R. Henderson and William G. Andrew.

Mr. Rockwood has received the endorsement of a committee representing the Citizens Municipal League. The good government forces generally are understood to be lining up behind him.

In a new statement to the voters Mr. Rockwood says that none of the present city employees in any department who continues to give his best services to the city need fear removal if he is elected and that he will direct his attention toward removing incompetent supervision officers.

In Salem, the anti-saloon forces are endeavoring to hold the city in the no-license column, recognizing that with the adjoining city of Lynn no-license conditions would be extremely bad if the saloon was set up in Salem to draw from the surrounding territory.

Salem has three candidates for mayor—Henry P. Benson, broker; James D. Burns, civil engineer and former member of the Legislature, and Joseph B. Saunders, lawyer; 36 candidates for the five at-large places in the council; 19 candidates for the six ward seats in the council; and for the school committee five candidates for the two one-year seats, four for the two two-year seats and two for the three-year seats.

Messrs. Benson and Burns have been holding rallies nightly. Mr. Burns has criticized the present assessors for doubling valuations in an attempt to recoup city losses.

Mr. Saunders, who was once defeated for mayor by John F. Hurley, has held no rallies, but has been issuing almost daily statements through a new newspaper the Evening Mail.

Leominster is to hold its first election as a city, having recently changed from the town form of government. The candidates for mayor are Henry F. Sawtelle, chairman of the selectmen, and Everett B. Richardson, a manufacturer. The latter has been carrying on a vigorous campaign on the stump in each of the five wards.

There are 15 candidates for the four at-large places in the council, and 16 for the five ward seats. There are no contests for school committee.

Leominster went license for the first time in 29 years last year, and the No-License League has been waging a vigorous contest.

STENOGRAPHERS PLAN UNION

For the purpose of organizing the stenographers of Boston in a union a meeting will be held in the rooms of the Boston Women's Trade Union League, 919 Washington street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. The new organization will not be confined to stenographers, but will take in all office workers and be known as the Office Workers Union.

WOOL MAKERS TO CONVENT

The annual convention of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers is to be held in Boston on Feb. 2 and 3. W. L. Marvin, 683 Atlantic avenue, is the secretary.

PAPER TRANSFER PLAN FOR DUDLEY STREET OPPOSED

Elevated Official Says Company Is Against Any Extension of the Present System

A conference was held today between the public service commission, officers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and representatives of the Roxbury Board of Trade on a petition for paper transfers between the Elevated and surface lines at Dudley street.

The petitioners contended that congestion at Dudley street would be relieved by the substitution of a paper transfer system for the prepayment area now in use. The Elevated declared that it would be a physical impossibility to handle the requisite number of paper transfers that the granting of the request would involve. No decision was reached by the commission.

Frank Ferdinand, president; E. C. Hall, Victor Heath, Secretary E. A. Buffinton and others appeared for the Roxbury Board of Trade. The Elevated was represented by Vice-Presidents Matthew C. Brush and Charles S. Sergeant, Edward Dana and H. B. Potter.

Vice-president Brush said that the Elevated is strenuously opposed to any further extension of the paper transfer system and is anxious to substitute prepayment areas in every possible case. He recited many evils of the paper transfer system and told the commission the company had recently discovered that a place near one of the transfer points kept a pad of transfers and a punch and gave a transfer to each customer. The company loses large sums on paper transfers every year, he said, because it is absolutely impossible to check them as they are collected.

The Elevated issues at present 100,000,000 transfers a year, Mr. Brush said, and the establishment of a paper transfer system at Dudley street would mean the addition of 57,000,000 more. The proposed improvements at Eggleston square will relieve congestion at Dudley street by removing from the latter station the passengers to and from the Mattapan lines.

GEN. COLE BACKS SUNDAY SHOOTS

WORCESTER, Mass.—With Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole aligned on their side, the Worcester militia companies affirm that they will continue to use the rifle range at Shrewsbury for Sunday practice despite the vigorous protests and possible legal action of the selectmen of the town. General Cole has openly criticized the Shrewsbury complainants as unpatriotic. Objection is made on the ground that the discharge of rifles disturbs the peace of the community and interferes with the church services.

FOUR SUBMARINES ARE NOT ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The navy department confirms the fact that four submarines of the L type built by the Electric Boat Company at Quincy, Mass., have failed to come up to the contract requirements. It is understood the navy has not rejected the submarines, but it has not accepted them. It is said that the first trial was not satisfactory and other trials will be made.

AID FOR POLAND ASKED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the final acts of the President before his departure Saturday night was to issue a proclamation calling for relief for the people of Poland, designating Jan. 1 as the day when the people of the United States may make contributions to help the people of that country.

CARABAO ORDER'S ANNUAL DINNER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The twelfth annual dinner of the Washington Corral of the military order of Carabao took place in the Army and Navy Club Saturday evening. Gen. George P. Scriven, chief signal officer of the United States army, presided. The speakers of the evening were Senator George E. Chamberlain, Senator James Reed, Representative Henry D. Flood and Representative S. H. Dent.

RAILROAD'S APPEAL DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court dismissed for want of jurisdiction the appeal of the Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company from a judgment ordering it to pay \$41,272.20 to the United States following a disagreement over the construction of a dry dock at the Philadelphia navy yard.

MR. MCALL NAMES SECRETARY

Governor-elect Samuel W. McCall has named Stanley R. Miller of Winthrop to be his private secretary. Mr. Miller is Mr. McCall's law partner and during the last two campaigns was the constant traveling companion of the candidate.

HIGHER WAGE FOR TRAINMEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Lehigh Valley Transit Company on Jan. 1 will advance wages of trainmen one cent an hour, and two cents an hour for men in service 15 years.

SUPREME COURT TAKES RECESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After handing down several minor decisions today, the United States supreme court took a recess until Jan. 3.



Beside Thousands of Fireplaces

Balls of Juice
Florida's Finest Oranges
And Grape Fruit

CHRISTMAS morning! Standing on the hearth of countless fire places, you will find the Family box of Florida's Finest Oranges or Grape Fruit—fairly bulging at the sides with these mellow-gold, luscious, juice-brimming, sun-ripened fruits. The handy strap handle on the Family Box makes it a light, especially pleasing, "gift" Christmas packing—it's as easy to handle as it is delightful to all.

Holds 50 to 70 fresh picked Oranges or 18 to 30 selected Grape Fruit each tissue wrapped. If you need more, ask for the standard size box. Simply telephone your grocer the names of the people you wish to remember with a gift at Christmas, saying, "Send a box to each with the compliments of the season."

BALLS OF JUICE FLORIDA'S FINEST Oranges and Grape Fruit

Boston Wholesale Distributors, Sawyer & Day, 59 Clinton Street.
Chicago Wholesale Distributors, Associated Fruit Company, 192 North Clark St.
New York Wholesale Distributors, Steinhardt & Kelly, 101 Park Place.

For sale by most good dealers. If not by yours, write to us and we will endeavor to have you supplied. Booklet of delicious recipes mailed upon request.

H. C. SCHRADER CO.
Headquarters: JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

DISCUSS RIVER SITE FOR PUMPING STATION

On returning to his duties at western today after a trip through the city hall part of Massachusetts and into Connecticut, Mayor Curley said he believed the Charles river site proposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee is the only one remaining for Boston's high pressure water pumping station. He said that before erecting such a station it would be necessary to go before the Legislature for permission to build on the parkway. It was intimated that this step would be proposed at the coming session.

The mayor received a communication from the crew of the United States battleship Nebraska, now tied up at Charlestown navy yard, in which Henry L. Lee, chief yeoman, states that the sailors propose furnishing a holiday dinner for 100 worthy Boston children, aboard the warship. It is proposed to give each child a pair of shoes and stockings in addition to the dinner.

CITY REGULATION OF BRICKYARDS UPHELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An ordinance of Los Angeles, Cal., limiting territory in which a brick yard or kiln may be operated, was declared constitutional by the supreme court today in the case of I. C. Hadacheck against C. E. Sebastian, chief of police.

HARVARD MEN ARE HONORED

Two members of the Harvard faculty, Dr. Charles H. Haskins, Gurney professor of history and dean of the graduate school, and Jeremiah D. M. Ford, Smith professor of the French and Spanish languages, have been elected corresponding members of the Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona. Professor Haskins has received the distinction in recognition of his historical investigations and his interest in Spanish matters, and Professor Ford for his philological and literary works in the same field.

GLOVES CLEANSED

10c per pair All lengths
THE BEST WORK IN BOSTON
GLOVES SOFT AS NEW
ONE DAY SERVICE

LEWANDOS
17 Temple Place
234 Boylston St. 248 Huntington Ave.
Brookline Waterbury Cambridge
Malden Roxbury Lynn
"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

CONSPIRACY ON COTTON CHARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conspiracy among cotton speculators to depress the price of cotton was charged in a public statement issued by Representative Heflin of Alabama.

Charges made by Mr. Heflin and other members of Congress as to manipulation of the New York and New Orleans cotton markets are under investigation by agents of the department of justice.

ASSESSMENT INCREASE IN DENVER UPHELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The power of the Colorado tax commission and the state board of equalization to demand a 40 per cent increase in assessment of the city and county of Denver, was upheld by the supreme court today in the case of the Bi-Metallic Investment Company against the board.

LUMBER TEAMSTERS ELECT

Lumber Teamsters Union 369 met in Wells Memorial building yesterday and elected these officers: Henry Winn, president; Bernard Maraghey, vice-president; John A. Carr, recording secretary; John F. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer and business agent; Timothy J. Dwyer, trustee three years.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

Activity for the new year under the direction of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association opens with the announcement of a campaign to gain 100,000 more women in the membership of the organization. When this is accomplished the women suffragists of this state will bring the subject of votes for women before the electorate again.

Neighborhood equal suffrage meetings are to be inaugurated in all parts of Boston as one feature of the work, and a class in civics along the lines of the civics committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs and an equal suffrage class will be opened in January. These classes are planned to give preparation for citizenship and familiarity with arguments for and against equal suffrage.

New headquarters will be opened by the executive board of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association Jan. 1 at 167 Tremont street, where the whole second floor has been taken up. The front room which overlooks Boston Common will be used as a lunch room and the back and side rooms for a kitchen, club room and office.

The Massachusetts association will also keep its old headquarters at 585 Boylston street, adding to them the present Boston Equal Suffrage Association rooms.



Christmas Gifts at Stowell's

These dainty travelling clocks, cased smartly in leather with moire linings, have been regarded as specially dear to women's hearts. And so they are. But let us give you an idea: Men like them, too. We know, because many men buy them for themselves—for office desk or home.

Travelling Clocks
\$20 to \$35
All the following prices are for 14kt. gold
Picture Frames
Gold, \$13.50 to \$50
Lorgnettes
\$11.50 to \$25
Vanity Cases
Gold, \$87 to \$200

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 WINTER ST., BOSTON
Jewellers for 94 Years

Price, four dollars.
Sampson & Murdock Co.
246 Summer Street

WITH THE HOMESEEKERS FROM ACROSS THE SEA NEW BOULEVARD

TO NORTH SHORE
IS PROPOSED

Investigator for Boston City Planning Board Outlines Way in Which Valuable Linking Road Could Be Built Now

In connection with its proposed development of Wood Island park the city planning board has in view the construction of a broad pleasure boulevard which would correspond along the North Shore approach to Boston to the Old Colony boulevard along the South Shore.

George Gibbs, Jr., special investigator for the city planning board, has made the possible development of this proposed North Shore parking thoroughfare a special study. It was he who at the recent conference between Mayor Curley, the board of port directors and the heads of various city departments proposed that after the city and state complete their arrangements for trading partially submerged areas near Wood Island park that the metropolitan park commission take over the park and develop it as part of the great chain of state parkways surrounding Boston.

According to Mr. Gibbs, the land area of the present Wood Island park need not be materially changed except where this proposed thoroughway from the harbor between Boston and East Boston would have to be provided for.

This Wood Island Park boulevard, as Mr. Gibbs has styled it, would lead from Maverick square, East Boston under the harbor as an ample parkway to serve both business and pleasure vehicles. The plan would be to have this boulevard continue through East Boston to Wood Island park and thence to Saratoga street bridge, where it could be connected with the Winthrop shore boulevard and the Revere beach driveway.

The planning board proposes that at the Wood Island park entrance the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroads be put under ground and the business vehicles be deflected to a marginal street along the park (Lamson street extended and widened) and the pleasure travel be taken into the park to skirt the enclosed salt water pool proposed as part of the developed park.

The present plan calls for this thoroughfare to rise from the artificial pool to pass the present bathhouse, back of the fieldhouse, then to rise and connect with the extension of Neptune road. Beyond this point Neptune road should be extended along the top of the East hill to pass back of the existing Overlook building, then to cross by way of a bridge or viaduct all vehicle and railroad tracks and descend to the proposed shore park beyond.

Through this proposed park area, according to Mr. Gibbs, the pleasure way could be extended to the present Winthrop bridge to connect with the shore parkway through Belle Isle inlet to Shore beach and a branch could also turn off to cross the Belle Isle channel to Winthrop on a fairly high bridge to connect with a parkway through Court park and Cottage park toward Great Head.

The plan for a pleasureway through the park involves four important crossings, all of which call, says Mr. Gibbs, for costly construction. A separation of grades will be needed first of all at the intersection of Porter and Lamson streets, with the Revere Beach railroad. This crossing, according to Mr. Gibbs, must be made sooner or later for the benefit of Porter street travel if business increases in East Boston, and should be made for the good of all interests including pleasure travel.

"The proposed crossing of a new street near the bathhouse can be postponed until a street is needed there," says Mr. Gibbs, "but the grading should be made as far as possible consistent with such a plan. The proposed double bridge over the projected terminal railroad would add greatly to the value of the improved park, both for vehicles and for pedestrians and would afford a fine view eastward over Winthrop and the pleasure bay and westward over the present park and proposed tidal pool.

"The proposed bridge over Belle Isle inlet will not be needed for many years but should form part of the plan and if it is to be built eventually for the Winthrop approach should be made now before further development in Winthrop interferes with the possible opening of a suitable parkway on that side and this matter should be referred to the Metropolitan park commission and to the citizens of Winthrop for study."

MISS KELLER MAKES
LABOR PEACE PLEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Helen Keller, as a labor speaker, delivered a peace speech in the Washington Irving high school last night. She called on the audience of more than 2000 to refuse to serve in the new armies projected by the country and to form instead an international union of workers whose strength would sway the world. The meeting was under the auspices of the Labor Forum, and 2000 more who could not be accommodated inside waited outside for nearly two hours to hear the message of the young woman.

STEEL BATTLEPLANE TRIED OUT
Lieut. Byron Q. Jones of the United States army gave the big Sturtevant steel battleplane another tryout at Readville yesterday. No spectators were allowed in the inclosure. Lieutenant Jones confined his flight to plain sailing. There will be trials of the aircraft every day this week.

NEGROES OBSERVE
ANNIVERSARY OF
SLAVERY ENDING

Negroes of Boston celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the thirteenth amendment, which removed recognition of slavery from the United States constitution, with a mass meeting in Faneuil hall, following exercises at the statues of two anti-slavery men, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the National Independent Equal Rights League and the Citizens Auxiliary Committee.

William D. Brigham, secretary of the Wendell Phillips Association, speaking at the mass meeting, called upon his white brethren to see that "real justice is done the Negro."

"The thirteenth amendment is very brief, consisting practically of only three lines:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude . . . shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

"This amendment recognized dark-skinned people as human beings. Daniel Webster said, 'That is property which the law declares to be property,' but he did not say what law nor whose law. William H. Seward said in a speech which he made March 11, 1850: 'There is a higher law than the Constitution.'"

"No one can rightly appreciate the tremendous progress of the colored race in this country unless in passing he alludes to the depths of wrong and oppression from which the ascent has been made. Today the colored race in this country have \$700,000,000 worth of property and 20,000,000 acres of farms, and the percent of illiteracy has risen from 80 per cent at the close of the war, to less than 30 per cent now."

On the platform of Faneuil hall were the pictures of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner. E. T. Morris, who presided, opened the meeting with an appeal to the members of his race "to be determined to be the kind of Americans of which the country might well be proud, and to endeavor to show to the generation following that which made them free an appreciation of that act coupled with a determination to stand on an equal footing with all other races."

The other speakers at the meeting included: Miss P. E. Hopkins, the Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church; the Rev. B. W. Swain, pastor of the Columbus avenue M. E. Zion church; Miss Minnie T. Wright and Miss Elizabeth Gardiner. Many colored G. A. R. men were present.

HAMPTON MEETING ARRANGED.
In the interests of Hampton Institute, the pioneer industrial school for Indians and Negroes in this country, a meeting will be held in Symphony hall Jan. 12. Gov.-elect Samuel W. McCall will preside and addresses will be made by Prof. William H. Taft, president of the Hampton Institute board of trustees, and Maj. R. R. Moton, commandant of cadets at Hampton. Music will be furnished by the Hampton quartet.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

In the new country but eager for news from the home land

For the purpose of giving the readers of The Christian Science Monitor an opportunity to become better acquainted with the people from other shores who are settling in the United States, a series of articles has been secured which set forth largely in the language of the newcomers their viewpoint and aspirations. Why do persons of various nationalities come to America? What do they do after they get here? Under what conditions are they forced to live? Would they go back if they could? Each article will answer directly or indirectly all of these questions. The following is the last of the series.

VII. FRANCE

A group of college girls who had come to the settlement house to offer their services as volunteer workers sat talking over their plans when one of them said suddenly to the head resident, "Oh, by the way, Miss Parker, before we go I want to ask if you know of anyone around here who does sewing. I have a dress that needs altering, and it seems so difficult to find anyone dependable to do such work."

"Why not try Mrs. Loubet?" answered Miss Parker. "She is the French woman I was telling you about who lives in the building here and helps take care of it. I know from experience that you will find her satisfactory."

"I wonder if she could do my work right away?"

"Why not run up to her rooms right now and see? You'll enjoy having a chat with her anyway."

Mrs. Loubet was busy at the sewing machine when her prospective patron knocked somewhat timidly at the open door. "Come in," she smiled, getting up and placing a chair. "I am always glad to have company. My boy and girl are away all day and I get lonesome for someone to talk to."

"I suppose," said the caller after arrangements about the sewing had been completed, and her hostess had asked if she would not stay a while and visit, "I suppose you are much interested in the war."

"Yes, I have a brother in the army. Twice he has been at the front. Two days ago I had a letter from him and he said there is not so much danger now because he is a bookkeeper for one of the officers, but he is waiting any minute to be called to the front again. His last letter was from Hyeres, that is not far from Toulon."

"I am afraid I don't know much about the geography of France," admitted the visitor. "What part of the country did you come from?"

"From Nice. That was where I always lived until I came to the United States with my brother to keep house for my uncle in New York. My other brother, the one in the army now, was the youngest in the family, and it was hard for me to leave him for I had brought him up ever since he was a baby. But my uncle wanted me to come and so I did."

"And did you like it in New York?"

"Oh, yes, pretty well; but it seemed very strange to have everything closed up on Sunday, and then the flowers and fruit cost so much, too; that seemed very different from in France. I used to look at the bouquets in the shop windows, and wish I could buy just one. In France you can buy at the market such beautiful bouquets of violets and roses for only 2 cents, but here it seems to me they cost a fortune. And the fruit, too, I cannot seem to get used to such high prices. Why, in France you can get six oranges for a cent. And on Sunday afternoons, when we would go walking in the country, the farmers would tell us to come in and pick up the oranges off the ground for nothing. That is one rea-

son why I should like to go to California. My brother is there now, and he says it is like southern France. But it takes a great deal of money to go to California, and for myself I do not feel that I should spend even 15 or 20 cents on even a couple of roses. It is much wiser, I tell myself, to save the money for stockings."

"Would you rather go to California than back to France?"

Mrs. Loubet looked thoughtful for a moment. "Yes," she said, finally, "I think I would. I went back to France for about a year when the children were small, but it did not seem the same any more. There were great improvements in Nice, but the people were much changed. The girls I used to know were married, so many of my friends were not there, it seemed more like home in America. And my husband was an American citizen, although he was born in France, too."

"Did you know him in France?"

"Oh, no; he lived in another part of the country. But when he was quite young his uncle, who was in Washington territory, in Walla Walla, wrote for him to come and help in his business. So he went there, then he went to San Francisco, then to Chicago, then to New York, and because he was the second cousin in the same hotel with my uncle he used to come to the house to visit my uncle sometimes, and that was how I met him. Of course, it was very pleasant to meet people who could talk in my language. But I think it would have been better for me in some ways if I had learned English just as soon as I came to the United States."

"I remember one day I went to take a walk in Central Park, and I got lost. I did not know what I should have done if I had not been that I carried with me a piece of paper with my name and address. My uncle had advised me always to do that, and so the day I was lost I ran to a policeman right away and showed him the paper, and he helped me to get back to my uncle's house. For many years I did not try hard to learn English because I always was with people who could talk French. But, of course, the children learned English in school, and then two years ago, when I had to find some way to earn money, I found that there are few positions for those who cannot speak and write English, and since then I have been learning it much faster. My advice is to every body who comes to the United States to live to learn English right away. It is almost impossible to get along if you speak only some other language. That is why I would not advise my sister and her family to come to the United States now, although it would be pleasant for me to have them here. But it also would be hard, because my sister's husband is a bookkeeper in a bank and he could not get a position like that here because he knows only French. It is better for them to stay where they are."

"Would you mind telling me how you happened to get the position here?" asked the caller casting an approving glance around the room with its daintily curtained windows and general air of neatness and order.

"Not at all. I moved into the city not very far from here and I tried so hard to get a position, and one day when I was much discouraged I said to a friend who lived near by that I did not know what I was going to do. Then she said perhaps the lady who was across the street could help me, that she would go and ask her. And the lady came to see me right away. I was so glad, I cannot tell you, because she said she was sure she could find something for me to do. Ever since then she has found work for me, and now I have this position in the settlement house, and

these nice rooms for my family, where I don't have to worry about the rent any more. You know who the lady is, I suppose?" she inquired with a smile.

"No, I don't know but I can guess that perhaps it was Miss Parker?"

"Yes, that is right. Miss Parker has been my true friend. I guess that is what the people in these settlement houses always are, friends to those who need friends. That's the way it looked to me. I am so glad I moved near Miss Parker. If I had not found her it is hard to say what would have become of us."

"Tell me something about your boy and girl," said the college girl, who was enjoying every word of the conversation. "Didn't you say they were away every day."

"Yes, Pauline works in a chocolate factory, and Harry is learning the printing trade. It's only a few months since Pauline has been there and the work is hard but it pays a little better than the curtain factory where she was before. There she got only \$4.50 a week, and that is not enough even when a girl lives at home. I hear there has been a law passed that the girls in factories must get \$8, but I don't see it. Perhaps it is not true."

"Harry earns \$6 now; he had a raise just a few weeks ago. Of course he can't expect to earn much until he learns the trade, and I don't know how long that will take. But he likes his job very much. One Christmas I got him a printing machine because he was getting too old for toys, and ever since then when I would ask him, 'What trade are you going to take?' he would say, 'I want to be a printer.' So when he was old enough to go to work, his school teacher helped him to get this job where he is learning the trade. It is a good trade and I am glad he likes it. He's a smart boy and now twice a week in the evening he and another boy will take lessons in English."

"And does Pauline study in the evening, too?"

"No, she would rather read the paper or go to a picture show or to a dance. There are nice clubs in the settlement that she has belonged to, too. She has learned embroidery and cooking and basketball. Once she thought she would like to be a dressmaker and I put her in a place to learn but they made her do errands all the time instead of teaching her to sew and she got discouraged. After that she went into the curtain factory."

"Was it in France you learned to do such nice sewing?"

"Oh, yes, in France every girl has got to learn to sew. If she does not know how to sew and keep house no one wants to marry her, and for myself I always liked such things. The years that I had nothing to do but keep house and take care of my husband and children, that was the best time of my life. My husband was always very good to me. When I went to France to visit he sent me money every month."

"Did you always live in Boston after you were married?"

"Not in this part. Most of the time we lived in Jamaica Plain. There we had a little garden. My husband's people were farmers and he was used to taking care of flowers and vegetables, and so of course we had to have a garden. Pauline loves flowers too. That is why I think she will like France if some day when she is older she goes there. France is the land of flowers. Here in the city there is no place for a garden, but I always have some green things growing in the house."

"Some day," promised the visitor as she rose to go, "some day I am going to send you a big bouquet of roses! I should love to do it, so you mustn't tell

Easy to Fill

I Solve the Problem of What to Give

In my handsome holiday box, I'm sure to be appreciated wherever you send me. My double usefulness is something your friends and dear ones will enjoy.

PARKER LUCKY CURVE SAFETY SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN

I solve the vexing problem of "what to give" and the name "Parker Lucky Curve" on my barrel shows that you've been thoughtful of quality in your selection.

Parker Lucky Curve Pens—Standard—Self-Filling—Safety—sell at from \$2.50 up. Transparent Pens \$3.50 up. Look below for the name of the dealer who sells them in your town.

PARKER PEN CO.
30 Hill St.,
Jamaica, N.Y.

Pens Illustrated:
Transparent, \$3.50;
Jack Knife Safety
Self-Filler with ring,
\$3.75; Jack Knife
Safety—Silver, \$5.00.
Gold plated, \$6.00.
Other pens \$2.00 up.

Parker Fountain Pen Ink, 50c. in protected bottles.

Pens Illustrated:
Transparent, \$3.50;
Jack Knife Safety
Self-Filler with ring,
\$3.75; Jack Knife
Safety—Silver, \$5.00.
Gold plated, \$6.00.
Other pens \$2.00 up.

If you live in one of these towns look up one of the following dealers:
BOSTON: A. Hummel; Carter, Carter & Mays Co. BROOKLINE, MASS.: J. P. Howett; Young & Brown. CLEVELAND, D. Blum; D. S. Kaminer; Tarr's; The Dodd Co. CHICAGO: Greenwood's Book Store; Jackson & Remmelmeier; Buck & Raper; Kravt & Co.; Marshall Field & Co. DENVER: C. M. Davis; P. & S. S. Smith; Alfred Swanson; The Scholastic Co.; T. Stores. DETROIT: Buzzard & Foster; D. E. Perrin; E. A. Schwartz; Edward C. Kinsler; Grunow Co.; Harry H. Tucker; P. H. Hildesheim; E. E. Bodimer; Stevens; The T. B. Roy Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.: Franklin Jew Co.; Schmelzer Arms Co.; W. M. Federman. LOS ANGELES: American Co.; B. & B. Co.; P. H. Hingley; Godfrey & Moore; The Camera Shop. MINNEAPOLIS: L. S. Donaldson Co. NEW YORK CITY: A. Weiss; P. B. Smith; Silbermann & Leiser; Standard Co.; Stillman Pen Co. NEW YORK BLDG. PHILADELPHIA: C. Warren Lindig; Philip Sander. SAN FRANCISCO: D. J. Hughes; Lasky's; Marks & Co.; Schneebacher; Frye Slaty Co. SEATTLE: Clement R. Coffey; G. O. Guy; Piper & Taft; The University. ST. LOUIS: Waters-Walch Mfg. Co. WASHINGTON, D. C.: Goldsmith's Store; Peoples' Store; The Richards Co. MILWAUKEE: Bunde & Umprey Co. BALTIMORE: Kohn & Pollock.

SENATOR WEEKS
STATES PLAN TO
DEFEND NATION

He Would Rely Mainly on Mines and Submarines, With Plenty of Aircraft, Few Cruisers, Small Army, Large Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Half a thousand submarines, mines enough to sow adequately the accessible portions of the coast line, plenty of aircraft, a few battle cruisers, a small standing army and a large regular army reserve—these are the principal national defense needs of the United States, in the opinion of Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts. Of these he regards mines and submarines as the most efficient weapons of defense for this nation, contending that if the navy had 500 undersea boats and a large enough stock of mines to make the principal harbors sufficiently hazardous for an enemy fleet, an eastern hemisphere nation would think a long time before attacking the United States.

Senator Weeks was put on the military affairs committee of the Senate this session, partly because of his interest in the preparedness question, partly because of his fitness for it as a graduate of West Point, and partly to give New England a Republican representative on this committee when so important legislation is to come before it.

The senator does not favor a large standing army; nor is he enthusiastic over the administration's continental army plan, though he will await the hearings of his committee before forming a definite opinion. A large reserve force composed of men retired from the regular army, in addition to the militia and volunteer forces, is the logical and adequate supplement to the regular army, the senator thinks.

"The navy must always be considered our first line of defense," said Senator Weeks in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor Saturday. "And it is essential in reaching a military policy that we consider the strength of those to whom we may be opposed. Therefore it is essential that we build on something the same lines as are followed by other countries. For example, Japan has built or under construction four battle-cruisers; we have none. For that reason, if for no other, we should build battle-cruisers which, in my opinion, are at this juncture even more important than battleships."

"I have great confidence in the defensive value of submarines. A foreign nation would hesitate about sending a fleet to attack our coast if it was known that we had a swarm of submarines ready to meet it at any point. 'Taking everything into consideration, I think, in proportion to cost, that submarines and mines are our best defensive weapons. The latter can be constructed in large numbers and put in storage and not in any way lose their value on account of age. An additional point in favor of submarines and mines is that considering their effectiveness as defensive weapons they require comparatively few men."

"I am not in favor of maintaining a large standing army. But we should be able to reinforce what we have with a sufficient number of well-equipped and thoroughly trained reserves."

YEAR IN COOPERATIVE MARKETING
WASHINGTON—Farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year a total business amounting to more than \$1,400,000,000, according to an estimate in the annual report of the office of the markets and rural organization of the department of agriculture just made public.

GRAND LODGE TO MEET HERE
The annual convention of the Independent Order El'ui Brith will be held at the Hotel Somerset on Feb. 5, 6 and 7. Men of international reputation will come here to discuss questions of importance to Jews all over the world.

The Most Convenient Place for a Man to Do His Last-Hour Christmas Shopping

RIGHT near your business office—away from crowds and unpleasantness—a distinctive Shop—with hundreds of original Gift Ideas to make your Christmas selection easy.

HANDSOME ARTICLES IN LEATHER:—Traveling requisites,—"fixings" for Motorists, Horsemen and Golfer—Toilet Cases, English Walking Sticks, etc.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS FOR WOMEN:—Opera Bags, Jewel Boxes, Clocks, Sewing Baskets, Vanity Cases, etc.

Gift Certificates.

LONDON HARNESS COMPANY
176 DEVONSHIRE AND 27 FEDERAL STREETS
IN JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING
BETWEEN MILK AND FRANKLIN STREETS

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Rabbits Prove Their Welsh Origin by Bursting Suddenly Into Song



The Frog is a master of song,
For his voice is both agile and strong;
It reaches afar,
Like the horn of a car;
I should call it a half-a-mile long.

His high notes are specially sturdy
And Chipmunk (who's ever too wordy)
Says oft when Frog's caught
A high C, Chippy thought
What he heard was a hurdy-gurdy.

Tho' Rabbits, like Frogs, go on springs,
None ever was known, yet, that sings;
Till one furry creature
Implored Frog to teach her,—
A voice would be nicer than wings.

Frog answered, "At least it is clear
That you're blessed with a very good ear;
An excellent thing
If you really must sing,
That is, when there's anyone near."

She soon sang so well, did Miss Rabbit,
That some friends of hers, too, got the habit;
Whatever the next pitch is,
They leap (as at ditches),
If it does not come too high, they grab it.

Now they're giving a grand exhibition,
And the audience shares their ambition;
Chick and Duck can't forbear
To join in on the air,
And hope to get back their admission.

Thinks Bird, "When these rabbits are voiceless,
No doubt they themselves may rejoice less,
But who follows the score
Must rejoice rather more
When the way of their tenor is noiseless."

Miss Flutter has always preferred,
She says, to be seen and not heard;
"To what have we come,
When one born to keep mum
Would in public affairs wish a word?"

The concert, Sue says, disconcerts her,
Her feeling for rhythm deserts her;
They take at a canter
The gravest andante
And always slow down at a scherzo.

They skip, of course, running their scales,
And says Sammy, whose fun never fails,
"I've heard of Welsh choirs
Which the world much admires;
These Rabbits are Welsh—from their wails!"

Turn the Trencher a Popular Game

Turn the trencher is one of the most popular forfeit games, says Something To Do. All sit in a circle. Each player chooses some article of a lady's toilette (such as a comb, bracelet, diamond ring, brush, powder, dress, necklace, etc.), or hunter's equipment, name of flower, or whatever may be decided upon. Then one of the players stands in the center of the group and spins the trencher, plate, or saucer, and says:

"My lady's going out and needs her necklace" (or whatever article he chooses to call for).

The one who chooses the article called for must catch the trencher before it falls. If successful, he spins it again, calling for another article. If he fails to catch it before it falls, he has to pay a forfeit. Sometimes the spinner says:

"My lady is going to a ball and needs all her things."

All the players must then change places before the trencher falls. The last to get a place, spins the trencher again. If the trencher is down, he must pay a forfeit. At the end of the game all forfeits are cried, as explained before.

Many holiday games are games of forfeit. A forfeit is a kind of good-natured, often comical punishment put upon those who make mistakes in games. Anyone who has to pay a forfeit gives up some article which must be redeemed at the end of the game. These articles are "cried" in this way. One of the players acts as "crier" and sits on a chair, having the forfeits in his lap. A player kneels on the floor and buries his face in the lap of the one who holds the forfeits. The crier then holds up one of the forfeited articles, which, of course, the kneeling player or "judge" cannot see, and says:

"Here's a ver; pretty thing, and a very pretty thing."
And what shall be done by the owner of this very pretty thing."
The judge then says what the penance is to be, and the owner of the forfeit must do whatever he is commanded by the judge. Then another forfeit is cried, and so on, until all the forfeits are redeemed.

Some of the most common forfeits are:

Blow out a candle with eyes covered.

Stand in each corner of the room, sigh in one, cry in one, sing in one, and dance in the other.

Courtesy and pay a compliment to each person in the room.

Sing a song.

Make a speech.

Speak a piece.

Play on the piano.

Stand on a chair like a statue, in whatever position each player may place you.

Choose one of the three unseen actions done behind your back.

Bob for an apple. (The apple is put in a basin of water, and must be taken out by the teeth without being touched by the hands.)

Imitate some animal.

Draw a picture of your best friend.

Gather Cocoons for the Spring

You must collect some cocoons and chrysalids this winter so that you can watch the moths and butterflies come out in the spring, says a writer in Something To Do. You have all seen the cocoons that hang on twigs; but this is not the only place to look for them. You will find some under the leaves, some on fences, and some underneath the loosened bark of trees. Take them all home. Perhaps you have seen some golden rod stems all swelled up in the middle. These are the winter homes of little insects in their chrysalis stage. Take some of these also.

Put all your cocoons in a box that has a layer of moss or a folded blanket in the bottom. Tack some fine wire screening over the top of the box, and put it in a cool room, away from the sunlight, but where the air will circulate about it. Occasionally sprinkle a few drops of water on the cocoons, but be very careful not to get too much on. The best way is to spray them with an atomizer.

In April, put the box in a warm room

French Schools in London

Two lycées—organized along the exact lines of the ordinary French lycées—have been established in London, one for boys, the other for girls. They will provide secondary education for children of French and Belgians who cannot attend English schools because of ignorance of the language. At Eton a house has been set apart for Belgian boys under the direction of a Belgian tutor.—Daily Kennebec Journal.

Comrades Three

We are comrades three,
The star and the sea
And I.
The star goes down to play with the sea
And both of them talk across to me;
The star high, high
In its home, the sky,
And the sea with its billows dashing high—
We are comrades three,
The star and the sea
And I.
I am only a little boy—that's why
They like me, though—the sea and the sky!
—Mary Carolyn Davies in New York Tribune.

"Costumes and Scenery for Amateurs"

"Costumes and Scenery for Amateurs" is a book in which Constance D'Arcy Mackay sets before amateurs who are doing their own producing a series of costumes and scene sets that can easily be copied for plays, pageants, masques or festivals in which adults and children take part. Costumes for children's plays are specially pictured, because there is no costume book for children extant. The costume and scene designs cover the historical play, the folk play, the fairy play and the play of fantasy.

The opening chapter tells the interesting story of the new stagecraft and the relation of the amateur player and producer to it. The author's aim in this connection is to help the amateur to make the best of the college, high school, grade school, guildhall and town hall "auditorium" stages equipped with old-fashioned scenery.

With both scenic sets and costumes those most in use are the ones given in the illustrations. In costumeing a play, says the author, a good costume book is an immense help, with well-illustrated standard histories of next importance. Even the dictionary will be of assistance. The pages on costumeing describe European costumes for adults, American and English costumes for adults and children, fanciful costumes for adults and costumes for children. In all 47 plates of costumes are shown, and there are 14 sketches of scenic sets, a furniture plate and one showing an open-air Greek theater. Painting of scenery and lighting of the stage are also discussed, and in all things the aim has been to strive for what is practical, simple and appropriate, and to avoid that which is elaborate, difficult and bizarre. The book is published by Henry Holt & Co., New York, and costs \$1.75.

Billy and I

Billy and I are the greatest of friends,
We live on the very same street;
In the very same yard, though not the same house,
We are often accustomed to meet.
You have probably seen us in Willowby Lane,
For together we go out to ride;
We canter along and we gallop and trot,
Though sometimes we walk side by side.

When apples are plenty and pears fit to eat,
We always have captured our share;
And sometimes this Billy will get more than his,
For he surely is liked everywhere.

We never have quarreled and never we will;
Are we kind to each other? Of course!
You doubt it? Such friendship is rare!
Well, Billy, my friend, is a horse.
—Dumb Animals.

Chinese Junks

The Chinese junk is to most western eyes a curious, not to say outlandish type of vessel. Yet a nautical authority, in picturing and describing a famous craft of this kind which visited Europe and America as long ago as 1848, says that she proved herself an excellent sea boat, equal, if not superior, to vessels of western build. This junk, the Keying, is also declared to have made a run "equal to the time of the best packet ships of the period." Information of this kind about foreign methods is often truly educative to Americans.—Outlook.

Singing

Of speckled eggs the birdie sings
And nests among the trees;
The sailor sings of ropes and things
In ships upon the seas.

The children sing in far Japan,
The children sing in Spain;
The organ with the organ man
Is singing in the rain.

—R. L. Stevenson.

Turbine of Great Capacity

The largest single-unit turbine in existence is at the Waterside station of the New York Edison company. It has a capacity of 40,000 horsepower, is 57 feet long, 20 feet across and 14 feet high. Its total weight is 975,000 pounds. It is known as a 30,000 K. W. 10-stage high-pressure Curtis turbine. It operates at 1500 revolutions a minute, but is almost soundless.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Puzzled by Name in Greek

Boston may still think of itself as "the Hub of the Universe," but a recent incident on the water front seems to raise a question as to its right to be called the "Athens of America," says the Youths Companion. It was known in maritime circles that the Greek steamship Laertes was on the way from South America, and there were the usual preparations for receiving the vessel and her cargo. But the name of the Laertes, printed on the bow and on the stern, was in Greek letters, and when the ship pushed her way up the harbor she got neither welcome nor recognition. The Greek name meant nothing to the pilots, the customs house boatmen, the tug captains, and others who were on the watch for the Laertes. In fact, it took the captain some time to explain things and prove his right to the dock reserved for him. Yet it is probably true that more Boston boys can read Greek now than could read it in the earlier generation, when the schools put more emphasis on the classics. The present-day readers of Greek, however, are mostly bootblacks and fruit dealers, and not sailors or college students.

Looking After the Birds

The children of King county, Washington, have organized themselves under the game warden for the protection of the song birds that visit Puget sound, says the Daily Colonist, Victoria, B. C. In the winter they will feed them and provide them, when possible, with shelter. In the summer they will protect them from injury at the hands of boys or others. These junior game wardens are very much in earnest. They have the sympathy and assistance of their teachers, and it is hoped their vigilance will prove effective in conserving bird life.

"Buttering" Bricks

The bricklayer was a source of great interest to little Tommy. He had never seen anything like him, and when the man took up his trowel to apply more mortar, Tommy's excitement knew no bounds: "Oh, mummy," he cried, "look at that man buttering bricks!"—Daily Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

Wasted Treasure

Platinum thrown away by early Spanish explorers, ignorant of its value, often is found in excavating foundations for new buildings in Colombia, sometimes in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of a building.—Daily Province, Vancouver, B. C.

Little Problem

Answer to Little Problem No. 199—Sum required is \$673.72+.

HOMES OF THE PUEBLO INDIANS

Down in the Indian country of New Mexico, as we read in the Indian School Journal, the homes of the Pueblo Indians are much as they were when the white man came first to the new world. A party of travelers tell of visiting the mesa or big flat-topped rock or tableland where the Indian village is.

The top of the mesa is a gentle slope of solid rock with a somewhat irregular surface. In two or three places are deep hollows where the rain water collects in little ponds, and this is the town's source of supply for drinking, cooking and washing.

Three parallel lines of homes and a church constitute the village. Each series of homes rises in several terraces, and the ascent to the top of the first terrace is made by great rough outside ladders. To climb to the upper terraces, however, a few stone steps often do service. The houses were built in this way to protect the inhabitants from outside attack. The lower story has no windows or doors. Thus when they drew up the ladders no one could get into the house. "The walls are made of stone laid in

mud and daubed over with mud on the outside, which hardens in the sun. Poles are used for roof beams, and cedar poles are laid close together over these. Then comes a layer of rushes or grasses, and the spiny leaves of the yucca. Then wet clay, mixed with broken bits of wheat straw, is put on. The roof sometimes cracks, and has to be plastered again with mud. Sheets of crystal gypsum, like isinglass, are used for the windows."

Preserving Autumn Leaves

Following a process described in The Christian Science Monitor, some little girls in Georgia have been successful in preserving colored leaves so that they keep their dainty form and brilliant coloring. Some lovely specimens were sent to the Monitor office.

The work is done by applying two drops of wax to each side of the leaf, and then running a warm flatiron over the whole. To anyone residing in a city, scarcely realizing that the autumn countryside is ablaze with red, yellow and gold, these perfect leaves would bring much pleasure.

Points on Street Photography

The successful picturing of street scenes requires both thought and dexterity on the part of the amateur photographer. He should work quickly and quietly, attracting as little attention as possible, and be able to take in a pleasing and interesting situation at a glance.

This class of work demands perfect understanding of all the workings of the camera, the ability to level and focus quickly, and expose the instant the conditions are right, says "How to Make Good Pictures." The ability to level the camera quickly and accurately is particularly important, as in most instances the architecture of the surrounding buildings will show, and if the camera is not level, the building lines will be anything but pleasing.

A good many pictures of street scenes show that a number of persons were looking at the camera when the exposure was made. For instance, take a group of youngsters interested in some game; their action, intensity and unconsciousness is what makes the picture. If you let them become aware of your purpose, the game stops and all stare at the camera, thus spoiling the opportunity for a successful bit of work.

The holding of the camera during exposure is also important. Many pictures show that the point of view from which they were taken was too low. The distance upward from the ground or object upon which we stand to the level of the eyes, or the point of view from

Bitum and His Hat

A lady who went as a missionary, or a teacher of Christianity to the people in Africa, wrote of many amusing experiences with the children there, and her letters were printed in the Atlantic. One of her little stories is as follows:

"A few minutes ago a black boy arrived on the porch in a great hurry, and set about wiping his feet before entering the house. There was quite an air of bustle about this performance. I supposed the boy to have arrived on an errand of importance. As he came into the lighted room it proved to be Bitum. 'What do you hunt?' asked I. 'My hat,' said he, 'I hate to sleep far away from my hat. My hat and I, we sleep in one place!' So off he went in the moonlight, with his atrocious hat under his arm. But there was something very quaint about the eagerness of this quest."

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

fore the British main position near Kut-el-Amara. Our heavy artillery is successfully bombarding the trenches and other works of the British forces.

Dardanelles front: Near Anafarta there were intermittent artillery encounters. One of two enemy mines exploded, destroying a British trench. Our patrols have captured in enemy trenches bayonets and ammunition and various other kinds of war material.

Near Ari Burnu our opponents fired a great number of bombs against our right wing. One cruiser and three armored monitors as well as land batteries bombarded our positions from different directions. Our artillery successfully replied.

Near Seddul-Bahr our artillery Dec. 17 sank one of two tugs in the Marone, which were debarking men and ammunition. The debarkation was interrupted. One cruiser and one monitor bombarded the neighborhood of Alio, but caused no damage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday.—The following British official statement was issued last night.

Early this morning the Germans discharged gas against our line northeast of Ypres, accompanied by a heavy bombardment. Except at a few places, where they were driven back before reaching our lines, they were prevented from leaving their trenches by our fire. Our protective measures against gas proved effective and our line is everywhere intact.

Except for artillery activity on both sides there has been no further development during the day. The hostile artillery was unusually active east of Ypres, and also against our trenches west and south of Messines.

The Germans blew up two mines in front of our trenches east of Arras. Hostile activity early this morning. Hostile infantry attempted to occupy the craters but were driven off by our rifle fire.

On the rest of the front there is nothing important to report. A hostile aeroplane was brought down by our fire today east of Arras.

Sunday.—The following official Serbian statement has been received from Scutari:

During the retreat of the Serbian army the Austrians and Bulgarians armed Muhammadans in new Serbia and incited them against the peaceful population. Numerous massacres ensued and unprecedented cruelties and crimes were committed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday.—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

The day was marked by intense activity by our artillery at a number of points on the front. In Belgium our batteries, in cooperation with the British artillery, very violently bombarded German trenches from which gas was directed toward the English front, east of Ypres. No infantry attack followed.

Hostile aeroplanes this morning flew over the district of Poperinghe (southwest of Ypres) and dropped about a dozen bombs. There were four casualties among civilians.

In Artois our artillery dispersed hostile pioneers in the sector of Thelus, to the north of Arras. The Germans threw about 100 projectiles on Arras.

Between the Somme and the Oise our trench guns destroyed a German work in the region of Dancourt. Between Soissons and Rheims our artillery has taken to task bomb throwers and batteries of the Germans located to the east of Berry-au-Bac.

In Champagne heavy artillery fire, directed on the first lines of the Germans to the south of Sainte-Marie-a-Py, has given excellent results.

In the region of Saint-Mihiel effective shelling of Chauvencourt brought about a reply from the German artillery, which was stopped immediately by our fire.

Last night one of our squadrons composed of seven aeroplanes dropped on the Sablon railway station at Metz 51 shells of 90 caliber and two shells of 155 caliber. One of our machines, on account of motor trouble, was obliged to make a landing, which was accomplished without incident within our lines near Dieulouard, to the south of Pont-a-Mousson.

The Belgian official communication reads: After a quiet night the German artillery was very active during the course of the day of Dec. 19, especially before part of the Belgian front. More to the south an engagement with bombs was undertaken and turned to our advantage. The Belgian batteries bombarded effectively Essen, Clerken and Leyghem and destroyed a train on the narrow gauge road at Leke and a convoy which was about leaving.

Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: A rather intense artillery action took place on Dec. 18.

Sunday.—The following official statement was issued by the war office Saturday night:

Between the Somme and the Oise there was an intense bombardment of the German trenches in the region of Frise. One of our patrols surprised an enemy patrol in the bend of the Oise and captured it.

Between Soissons and Rheims our artillery displayed activity, especially in the region of Beaulieu, where we silenced the batteries and damaged the organizations of the Germans.

In Champagne we dispersed a convoy and groups of workers near the Chausson farm. An effective fire was directed on the German works in the region of Apremont, southeast of St. Mihiel.

The Belgian official communication

BRITISH EMBASSY
SAYS CHARGES
ARE UNFOUNDED

(Continued from page one)

phenomenal extent, and this, not only in supplying the requirements of certain of the belligerent nations but in general trade with the very countries from whose markets it has been claimed that Great Britain was endeavoring to exclude American products. On the other hand, British trade has probably suffered more from the embargo on exports imposed owing to the necessities of war by the British government than has United States trade from the measures in restriction of neutral trade with the enemies of Great Britain.

4. Apart from this unprecedented volume of exports, American industry, which before the outbreak of the war had been suffering for over a year from general and widespread depression, has during the period of hostilities realized another benefit: the reduction in exports from the belligerent countries has supplied the opportunity for American industry to replace European products in the markets of South and Central America, the far east and even in neutral European countries, so that the practical cessation of direct trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Turkey is more than compensated by the opening up of new markets.

The secretary of the treasury in his report for the year ending June 30, 1915, which has just been published says: "What extraordinary results have been achieved in the brief period since December, 1914! During the year there has been a steady, healthy, forward movement in every line of activity, until now prosperity has been firmly established throughout the country." From all points of view, therefore, it appears that the European war has proved rather beneficial than otherwise to American trade and industry, while any statement that Great Britain is attempting to use the military situation for the purpose of hampering American trade is utterly refuted by the actual facts and figures.

5. After stating that many classes of goods, the exportation of which from the United States is attended with difficulties and hazards, are going forward freely from the United Kingdom, Mr. Skinner's report continues:

Exports of raw cotton, for example, are reported in the following quantities:

Countries	1914	1915	1914	1915
Denmark	None	1,642,085	None	1,642,085
Norway	21,687	276,388	12,586	194,705
Sweden	10,504	422,617	16,500	1,150,746
Holland	496,012	1,532,970	230,854	1,587,128
Total	528,261	3,944,914	321,525	3,897,913

It is to be presumed that these figures are quoted in support of the theory that British trade, in certain articles is increasing at the expense of American trade, and that cotton is selected as an especially favorable illustration. But figures procured from the United States department of commerce show that while the total British exports of raw cotton to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands increased from 528,261 pounds in March, 1914, to 3,944,914 pounds in March, 1915, and from 321,525 pounds in April, 1914, to 3,897,913 pounds in April, 1915, the United States exported no raw cotton to any of these countries in March or April, 1914, while in March, 1915, 2,558,787 pounds were exported to Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands and in April, 1915, 2,283,860 pounds were exported to Sweden and Denmark. The following figures show these exports in detail:

Countries	March 1915	April 1915
Denmark	1,642,085	1,642,085
Sweden	884,508	1,121,401
Holland	9,844	None
Norway	None	None
Total	2,558,787	2,283,860

The total amount of raw cotton exported from the United States to all countries during these two months of 1914 and 1915 was as follows: March, 1914, 362,257 pounds; 1915, 2,681,866 pounds. April, 1914, 483,353 pounds; 1915, 4,045,869 pounds, and during the nine months ending March 31, for the two years: 1914, 3,553,025 pounds; 1915, 22,770,223 pounds.

After quoting the British exports of cotton to Scandinavia and the Netherlands in March and April, 1914 and 1915, the report continues: "For July, 1915, the total exports (from Great Britain) were 7,039,067 pounds against 1,283,585 pounds in July, 1914."

Figures published by the United States department of commerce show that for July, 1915, the total exports from the United States were 1,765,463 pounds against 251,642 pounds in July, 1914. That is, during the month of July, 1915, British exports were about six times as great as last year, while United States exports were about seven times as great as last year.

Finally for the fiscal year ending June 30, the total United States exports of raw cotton have increased from 4,577,622 pounds in 1914 to 28,979,053 pounds in 1915. So that in spite of the "great difficulties and hazards" quoted in the report, the United States trade in raw cotton has increased sevenfold in the last year.

6. Leaving the figures of British exports of raw cotton, Mr. Skinner, still presumably developing the theory that British trade has benefited at the expense of American trade, continues as follows:

Exports of cotton, as reported under the cotton statistics act of 1866, were as follows up to Aug. 5:

American Tot. Exp.	Bales	Bales
To Aug. 5, 1915	220,847	453,843
To July 30, 1914	106,382	271,989
To July 31, 1913	163,832	315,757

Now when it is considered that the United States exports of cotton in July last alone were 244,474 bales, or more than the total number of bales of American cotton exported from Great Britain during the seven months ending Aug. 5, 1915, and that during these seven months the United States ex-

ported some 6,000,000 bales of cotton as against 3,700,000 during the same period last year, the increase of 114,000 bales in British reexports of American cotton during the first seven months of 1915 as compared with the same period a year ago, and of 67,000 bales as compared with the same period two years ago, appears relatively insignificant. A large proportion of this increase consisted of cotton originally consigned from the United States to Swedish firms, purchased by the British government from the American shippers under misrepresentations as to the real ownership and subsequently released and forwarded to Swedish firms who established their titles to it.

Moreover it is to be noticed that United States exports of cotton to "Other Europe," i. e., Europe except Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending June 30 have increased in value from \$5,000,000 in 1914 to \$60,000,000 in 1915. As the amount of cotton exported to Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey and the Balkan states is negligible, this increase of \$55,000,000 must have been derived from exports to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands. In the light of these figures, it is difficult to see what foundation there is for the statement that British trade is attempting to establish itself in the cotton markets of neutral European countries at the expense of the United States.

7. The report gives a table showing the exports of British products and manufactures and reexports of colonial and foreign merchandise from the United Kingdom during the months of July, 1914, and July, 1915, indicating in some cases the quantities exported to different countries.

Among the British products all articles show a decrease in the total quantity exported with the few unimportant exceptions of malt, rice, lard, coconut oil and palm oil. The exports to allied and neutral countries show, however, an increase in certain cases. Press summaries of the report laid stress upon the increased exports of cotton goods to France, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, although except in the case of France these increases are inconsiderable. But it cannot be maintained that any of this increased trade is gained at the expense of American trade, seeing that the United States trade in cotton goods compares in size and importance with the British trade in about the ratio that the British reexports of raw cotton compare with the United States exports of raw cotton. The manufacture of cotton goods in the Lancashire district is one of the greatest of British industries just as the production of the staple in the United States is the greatest industry of the South, and there can therefore be no possibility of competition between the two countries. Moreover of American cotton goods not more than about 1 per cent goes to Europe.

8. Other papers remark on the increased British exports of wool and woolen goods to the allies of Great Britain and to neutral countries, "though the United States has had great difficulty in getting wool and wool products to neutrals."

The figures of British trade in July, quoted in Mr. Skinner's report, show that British reexports of raw wool fell from 16,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds, with a slight increase in the quantity exported to the United States and the Netherlands, and a considerable decrease in the exports to France. Total exports of wool tops have fallen from 4,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds (no separate countries given); total exports of worsted yarn have fallen from 4,000,000 to 1,000,000 pounds, exports to Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and the United States having all decreased, while those to France have risen from 85,000 to 355,000 pounds; total exports of woolen tissues have decreased from 11,000,000 to 7,000,000 yards, exports to Sweden showing an increase of 24,000 yards, to Norway of 9000 yards, to Denmark of 87,000 yards, and to France of nearly 3,000,000 yards, while exports to the Netherlands and the United States have decreased; total exports of worsted tissues have fallen from 7,000,000 to 5,000,000 yards, exports to Norway having increased by 16,000 yards, to Denmark by 9000 yards, and to France 300,000 yards, while exports to Sweden, the Netherlands and the United States have decreased.

The increased exports to neutral countries are comparatively insignificant, as in the case of cotton goods, and the increased exports of France probably consist largely of war orders. The figures of the department of commerce show that during the month of July the United States exported to France woolen wearing apparel to the value of \$725,531, as against none for the same period of last year. The total amount of raw wool reexported from the United States during the 12 months ending July 30, 1914-1915, has increased from 1,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds.

The total exports of wool and woolen goods from the United States have therefore increased to a considerable extent, while total British exports have declined. American exports to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands are not separately given by the department of commerce, and cannot therefore be compared with British exports to these countries.

Any increase in British exports of cotton and woolen goods to these countries and to the allies of Great Britain is largely due to the fact that the French and Belgian textile industry districts are in German occupation, while the output of the German industry itself is considerably curtailed by the lack of labor for other than war industries; these countries have therefore increased their exports from the nearest available source, which is the United Kingdom.

9. Among the reexports from the United Kingdom of foreign and colonial merchandise the following show an increase: Rice, coconut oil, cottonseed oil, cinnamon, ginger, cocoa, coffee, cotton, nuts and kernels, lamp oil, motor spirit,

lubricating oil, gas oil, fuel oil, tobacco, rosin and rubber. Of these cotton and cocoa have been discussed above. The following figures from the summary of foreign commerce of the United States department of commerce for July show the exports of these articles from the United States:

	JULY 1914	1915
Nuts (domestic)	\$1,470,334	\$1,359,008
Tobacco (mfs.)	467,342	626,116
Rubber; mfs. (dom.)	1,089,602	2,024,780
Rice (reexports)	5,702,320	9,935,583
Rice (domestic)	1,541,437	4,825,254
Coconut oil (reex.)	90,257	228,909
Cottonseed oil (dom.)	5,905,709	21,900,077
Cinnamon	No figures available	
Ginger (reexports)	17,046	10,130
Coffee (dom.)	1,014,338	1,025,358
Coffee (reexpt.)	732,365	6,514,342
Tobacco (raw)	43,589,445	39,571,367
Rubber; raw (reex.)	157,547	176,097
Crude oil (domestic)	16,720,203	11,735,169
Gasoline (domestic)	18,881,558	7,225,550
Gas and oil (dom.)	30,026,109	17,579,943
Flum. oil (dom.)	110,744,262	79,225,876
Lubricant oil (dom.)	17,428,046	24,980,304
Naphthalene (domestic)	8,594,262	17,712,125
Tot. min. oil (dom.)	237,145,910	218,090,714
Rosin (domestic)	228,714	93,951

*Barrels.

It is seen, therefore, that United States exports of all these articles, with the exception of ginger, nut, crude oil, gasoline, illuminating oil, raw tobacco and rosin, show an increase over last year during the month of July. Of these, nuts and ginger are of little importance, and while exports of both in the month of July show a decrease, for the seven months ending July they show an increase of over one third.

10. With regard to oil products, the disparity between the quantities exported from the United States and the United Kingdom is so great as to preclude any possibility of competition in neutral markets between British reexports and United States exports.

11. British reexports of rosin increased from 10,835 cwt. in July, 1914, to 60,218 cwt. in July, 1915 (the amounts exported to different countries are not given in Consul-General Skinner's report), while United States exports of rosin in the same month fell from 228,714 barrels in 1914 to 93,951 barrels in 1915 (from 571,785 to 234,878 cwt.). Now of the total United States exports in July, 1914, 127,840 barrels (319,600 cwt.), or more than half, went to Belgium and Germany, to which countries there were no direct exports in July of this year, rosin being absolute contraband. On the other hand, United States exports to "Other Europe," i. e., Europe exclusive of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Holland, Russia and the United Kingdom, rose from 135 barrels in July, 1914, to 10,415 barrels in July, 1915 (from 338 to 26,038 cwt.), so that if the United States trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Belgium has been lost this year, on the other hand the trade with France, Spain and the smaller neutral countries of Europe has very largely increased. It can, therefore, hardly be declared that British exports of rosin are supplanting those of the United States in the neutral European markets. United States exports of rosin to "Other Europe" alone in July were nearly half the total British reexports of rosin to all destinations in the same month. Moreover, it must be remembered that rosin is an element of primary importance in the manufacture of munitions of war and consequently large quantities which were previously available for export are now required in the United States.

12. British reexports of raw tobacco increased in July from 351,809 pounds in 1914 to 6,064,809 pounds in 1915; United States exports of raw tobacco in July decreased from 43,589,445 pounds in 1914 to 39,571,367 pounds in 1915. The increase in British reexports is largely due to the diversion from continental to British ports of tobacco grown in the British dominions. United States exports for the seven months ending July were 212,000,000 pounds this year as opposed to 215,000,000 last year—a loss of only 3,000,000 pounds in quantity and in value \$392,000—showing that gains in other directions have made up for the loss of trade with Germany, which in the month of July, 1914, alone took over ten million pounds of American tobacco.

13. Finally, the articles in the press which quote the report in nearly all cases contain the following sentence, which, however, does not appear in the report as reproduced in commerce report No. 203:

"The customs returns of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands all show a smaller volume of imports from America since the war than before, notwithstanding the British plea that they have swollen their imports to aid the Teutons."

On the other hand, the figures of the United States department of commerce, showing the exports from the United States to these countries during the 12 months ending June 30, do support the "British plea" in a remarkable manner. They are as follows (see monthly summary of foreign commerce of the United States for June, 1915, page 1050):

Exports from the United States for the 12 months ending June 30:

	1913	1914	1915
Denmark	\$18,687,794	\$15,670,135	\$79,824,478
Norway	8,391,458	9,096,019	39,074,701
Sweden	12,104,366	14,644,226	78,273,818
Holland	125,906,862	112,215,673	143,267,019
Total	\$165,090,480	\$151,596,063	\$340,440,016

The following figures give the exports from the port of New York alone during the first 13 months of war, as compared with the same period last year:

Exports from New York to Norway, Sweden and Denmark:

	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1914	Aug. 1, 1915
Denmark	\$6,730,514	\$45,122,214	\$12,118,888
Norway	6,840,240	22,173,888	36,996,720
Sweden	6,394,282	30,966,720	104,292,822
Total	\$20,065,036	\$104,292,822	\$154,418,430

Difference \$84,226,996

Exports from New York to Germany:

	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1914	Aug. 1, 1915
Denmark	\$1,191,515	\$1,191,515	\$1,191,515
Norway	1,191,515	1,191,515	1,191,515
Sweden	1,191,515	1,191,515	1,191,515
Total	\$3,574,545	\$3,574,545	\$3,574,545

Difference \$84,018,051

Now if the customs returns of Norway, Sweden and Denmark show that imports from the United States have

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PLOT SUSPECTS

HELD IN \$10,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, attached to the German consulate-general here; Charles C. Crowley, a detective employed by the consulate, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell, Crowley's employee, were arraigned Saturday on indictments in the alleged German bomb plot case. Dec. 22 was set for their pleadings to the charges. All are at liberty on bail of \$10,000 each. Each was indicted on two charges, alleging use of the mails "to incite arson, assassination and murder," and "conspiracy to destroy commerce with the Allies."

Von Brincken was alleged to have been the directing agent of plots to destroy munitions factories on the Pacific coast and in Michigan and Indiana.

GAS FOUND NEAR SURFACE
INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—What is believed here to be the shallowest gas well in the state was struck recently on the J. H. Brewster farm four miles south and east of this city, says the Topeka Capital. The drill at a depth of 30 feet opened such a strong flow of gas that drilling had to be suspended. It is believed the well will make a million feet.

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REALTY, SHIPPING AND SAILINGS

REAL ESTATE

Deeds placed on record today conveyed from Agnes Wallace to Lillian T. Lawton a 2 1/2 story brick dwelling No. 39 Corning street, corner of Wheeler street, South End, assessed for \$4600, of which \$2900 applies on the 853 square feet of land.

Property located No. 4 Victoria street, Dorchester, belonging to Ann Reynolds and sold to Mary E. Finnegan, is taxed on a valuation of \$8700; the 5617 square feet of land carries \$1700 of that amount.

Papers have gone to record transferring title from Archibald A. Forshee to Nellie G. Meyer of the frame dwelling property at 22 Whitman street, Dorchester. Total assessment is \$4000, of which the 3897 square feet of land carries \$800.

The frame dwelling and stable located No. 67 Walnut park, opposite Westminster road, Roxbury, has been sold by Liberal Guiffre to Jennie S. Chapin. There is a large area of 14,705 square feet valued at \$3200 and the total assessment is \$6500.

The three-story frame dwelling house property owned by William H. Madden et al on George street, Roxbury, has been sold. Total assessment is \$1500, of which 1352 square feet of land carries \$300. Abraham Isenborg is the new owner.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Dec. 18, 1915.

Transactions	mtgs	Amount of mtgs
Dec. 13.....	57	\$2,151
Dec. 14.....	88	138,275
Dec. 15.....	84	258,510
Dec. 16.....	95	164,025
Dec. 17.....	27	224,401
Dec. 18.....	185	456,834
Totals.....	578	\$1,304,151
Same week 1914.....	465	\$695,378
Same week 1913.....	454	1,041,259
Week Dec. 11, 1915.....	411	1,451,900

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

South st., 138-142, ward 23; M. Lewenberg, S. S. Eisenberg; brick stores. Brookline av., 290-32-64-66, ward 1; J. J. Boyle; brick tenements. Patten st., 60, ward 23; Harold Peters; A. D. Doyle; frame dwellings. Tremont st., 28 rear, ward 25; Chas. H. Beck; frame garage. Johnson rd., 30, ward 23; Albin A. Conner et al; James Murray; frame dwelling. Terminal st., 65, ward 3; Terminal Wharf and R. R. Warehouse Co.; alter storage. Central sq., 48, ward 1; Maverick Church; alter church. Broad st., 83-85, ward 7; A. Shuman; alter mercantile.

FREIGHT EMBARGO HOLDS UP COAL FOR NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from page one)

ditions prevailing during the last week, the Pennsylvania railroad has been unable to relieve the congestion of freight in the New York district, even with an embargo on freight from connecting lines. "In order, therefore, to make greater headway and to prevent an absolute blockade, which has been impending, it has been determined for the present to embargo all freight for the New York district, excepting, of course, foodstuffs and coal for necessary purposes."

So far as is evident foodstuffs will have difficulty in getting past New York, as the Pennsylvania is enforcing an embargo on all freight over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, with the one exception of coal for the New Haven locomotives. Embargo on New Haven traffic, it was learned, was levied at the solicitation of the New Haven road itself. The New Haven lacked sufficient lifting facilities and its own lines were all but put out of commission by the latest weather conditions. It now has refused carriage of freight from any line. The Pennsylvania in normal times receives and turns over to this road an average of 1000 cars daily.

Whatever freight New England will get from now on must come by barge from points south of New York or from Wilkes-Barre to Albany over the Delaware and Hudson railroad. Predictions are freely made that soon these available lines will be clogged, requiring more drastic regulations on the part of the railroads regarding the outflow of export freight.

NEW EFFORT FOR PENNY POSTAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One-cent postage on local letters, in place of two-cent rate on first-class mail matter, is provided for in a bill introduced by Rep. W. J. Browning of New Jersey. Mr. Browning says the profit on local letters is very great, as the expense to handle each one is about quarter of a cent, and half the present rate would result in no falling off in revenues, because volume of business would practically be doubled.

PUBLIC LANDS TO BE SOLD

DALLAS, Tex.—A special to the News from Austin states that Land Commissioner J. T. Robison has just completed the list of public lands coming on the market Jan. 1, 1916, and on which bids may be submitted that day. About 1,250,000 acres will be offered.

ALIEN WOMEN LEARN ENGLISH AFTERNOONS

Problem of Teaching Writing, Speech and Reading to Home-makers Among New Citizens Solved by Day-Time Classes

It was Monday and a crowd of women and small children were making their way to the building at 38 Chambers street. They were well dressed women, clean, tidy and comfortable, and their faces were animated with happy anticipation. The children, equally happy and well dressed, some in arms, were deposited variously in the kindergarten or nursery upstairs, then the mothers appeared smiling in the great room below and greeted Miss Shay.

Long, low tables, with straight chairs about them filled the room. At these the women seated themselves calling the attention of each other to the spray of delicate paper narcissus with a bit of greenery on the teacher's desk, then opening their books, books with simple words in big letters, and began to work. They were non-English speaking mothers for whom afternoon classes have been opened by the Boston continuation school, and they had come to school to learn to speak and read and write the new language. Never was anyone more eager for learning than they. They ask for work to take home and are radiant at the accomplishment of each new feat.

More than that, they are not satisfied with mere show. They want the real thing and refuse to go on until they get it, as the woman who read one page so well that Miss Shay said "Let us go on to the next," but the woman said, "No. I want to make sure of this," only she said it in broken English.

It was expected when the class was opened on Nov. 10 that 20 might apply. Eighty presented themselves that very day and now there are 160. They are divided into sections, the beginners and the more advanced. Each meets twice a week, on Mondays and Wednesdays, or Tuesdays and Thursdays. The pupils come as early as they can and stay as late as they are allowed and chatter to each other as much as they can in the newly-learned words.

When they came in the first place it was their older children who brought them and these now serve as teachers and interpreters at home. There is thus established a bond between them that in many instances did not exist before so that at the very outset the classes have begun to do some of the things they were established in the hope that they would do.

The mother often was left behind in the forced advancement of the husband in making a living for his family, and the natural advancement of the children through the schools. Her power as a factor in the family often became less and less, but now she is coming out to take her place with her husband and children. She is learning to talk with them in the language they use and to market and shop.

The instruction is practical. Miss Shay and her assistants seek to "tie it up" with the daily living and experiences of the pupils. There are no textbooks. The lessons are original with the teachers. There is for instance, a set of papers, each bearing at the top a color. Type-written below are a series of statements such as: This color is red. This color is dark red. Tomatoes are a red color; etc. Conversations are held about this color. It is compared with other colors and other shades of the same color, and in course of time the statements are made in writing.

It is puzzling work. Lips and tongues are twisted with difficulty over the new sounds and new phrases, but they come out at last and that is the main thing. And the writing! It is something to see those women writing. Many of them have never held a pen before. The hands are used to the scrubbing brush and the washboard, but the pen is an alien implement that has to be conquered and naturalized. Some of the pupils are at work on composition and creditable advance they are making at it.

Several times previous to this attempt, have been made by the public schools under W. Stanwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools, and by Mrs. Strauss and her committee to reach the mothers, but it was always in connection with the evening schools and two obstacles have always stood in the way. In the first place it is hard for the mother of little children, or for the woman in any kind of a family to get away in the evening. In the second place customs of their country are against it with these women. They are timid and shrink from what has seemed to them the overpowering augustness of an institution.

The afternoon classes are overcoming this difficulty. They are not held in a regular school building but in rented quarters and the mothers can manage to get away in the afternoon especially as their young children are cared for at the same time. Most of them have several children, four and five in the nursery and kindergarten upstairs, conducted by the English department of the Hebrew Women's Society of which Mrs. Louis Strauss is chairman. Volunteer services from students at several of the kindergarten training schools in the city have been secured to conduct kindergarten exercises for the older children and keep the younger ones entertained. The infants are cared for by women who understand small babies. Another important part of these

classes, the social side, is entirely looked after by Mrs. Strauss' committee with the cooperation of Elizabeth Peabody House and the Frances Willard Settlement and assisted by the department for the extended use of the buildings of the public schools.

The object of the work is to arouse the members of the classes to work for general home and neighborhood improvement and to make this particular group of women an important unit in the neighborhood.

Special parties are to be given in the course of the year, grouped about important American anniversaries such as Thanksgiving and Washington's birthday, in connection with the men's club of the evening center in that district. The idea is to give the women opportunity to use the English they have learned in school, acquaint them with American standards and the best ideals in child training.

When they leave the class in the afternoon the members insist upon an individual "good night" to Miss Shay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Firm prices prevailed at the fish pier today, scarcity of fish and strong demand keeping business brisk. Arrivals: Str Crest 30,600 pounds; str Wave, 40,000; str Billow, 43,800; str Long Island, 55,000; str East Hampton, 33,000; schrs Sadie M Nunan, 12,500, and Helen B Thomas 5400. The Wave also had 1000 shells; Billow, 1800; Long Island, 2000, and Nunan 1500 cusk and 100 halibut. There was one vessel at T wharf, the Flavius with 5800 pounds of groundfish. Wholesale quotations per hundredweight: Haddock, \$6.675, steak cod, \$10.83 at 11.50; market cod, \$5.25 at 6; pollock, \$2.60 at 3.25; large hake, \$7.75 at 8.75; small hake \$4.75, and cusk \$4.10 at 5.60.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Atlanta from Bonne bay, Newfoundland, 1100 bbls salt bulk herring; British schooner Muril B. Walters, also from Bonne bay, with full cargo salt herring; Monitor, 7000 pounds fresh halibut, 7000 fresh fish, 7000 salt fish; Catherine Burke, 7000 fresh halibut; Virginia 16,000 salt cod and gill netters, 75,000 fresh fish, mostly pollock. All the boats put out today.

Local dealers received 399 crates of live lobsters, or about 55,800 pounds from Nova Scotia, which were brought to port on the steamer Prince George from Yarmouth. The liner reached here Sunday and the lobsters were discharged today. They are the first of the season to come on the steamer.

Headed by the U. S. S. Virginia, the flagship of Rear Admiral DeWitt C. Coffman, four battleships of the third division of the Atlantic fleet came up the harbor this forenoon and docked at the Charlestown navy yard. Besides the Virginia there were the Rhode Island, Georgia and New Jersey. They were ordered here in order that members of the crew may spend the holiday as far as possible with their families. The ships will receive a thorough overhauling before putting to sea for winter maneuvers.

Early this morning the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, Captain McKinnon, docked at Long wharf and her cargo from Port Limon and Havana was broken at once by longshoremen. There were two passengers aboard the vessel. The cargo consisted of bananas and tropical fruits sent here for the holiday trade.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
U S battleship Georgia, Oman, Charleston, S. C.
U S battleship New Jersey, Jayne, Charleston, S. C.
U S battleship Rhode Island, Crose, Charleston, S. C.
Str San Jose, McKinnon, Port Limon via Havana.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str Bay state, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str Nanoochee, Dizer, Savannah.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today strs City of Columbus, Savannah; Santa Theresa, Havana; Antilles, New Orleans; Waltham, Glasgow; Commo, San Juan; Bermudian, Bermuda; New Zealand Transport; Floridan, Sparrows Point; Munamar, Baltimore; California, Baltimore; Aldgate, Dakar via Bermuda; St Paul, Liverpool; St Stephen Barry; Napoli, Naples; Bayamo, San Juan.

FRANCE LOOKING TO CANADA FOR LUMBER

ST. JOHN, N. B.—A French engineer has asked the board of trade to put him in touch with a lumber firm on the Atlantic coast that will be able to ship all the year round, says the Telegraph.

He says: "I have a large demand for many hundred thousand. The wood required is the oak and the beech tree, but I think I will be able to introduce good Canadian cedar. I am also interested in construction lumber, white and red spruce, but no pine."

The board of trade has already recommended several firms to this gentleman, and although it may be some time before the whole thing is consummated, doubtless the lumber interests of St. John will be able to undertake the contracts which he desires to let.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 15 times, per line, 15c; 15 to 25 times, per line, 13c; 25 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 13 lines to the inch.

FLORISTS
Caplan
FLORIST
You are cordially invited to come in and see our Christmas Specialties
144 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

HOLIDAY GIFTS
Jennings Perfumery "Quartet"
DOROTHY VERNON LADY ALICE
MAXIE ROSE CHIKY
Our new "Quartet" package displayed will be sent to you by mail upon receipt of 25 cents. Larger sized bottles same Perfumes one in box, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.50. Holiday Gift Packages. If not on sale at your dealers we will supply you direct by mail.
THE JENNINGS CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Lester Cerf
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Repairs. Individual and Special Service.
47-49 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

GENERAL VILLA TO BE ALLOWED IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Villa will be permitted to come into the United States on the same basis as any other person and he will not be molested. The United States will not arrest him, as it is the announced policy not to grant the extradition of political refugees.

EL PASO, Tex.—A conference in the Mexican consulate in El Paso between Consul Andreas Garcia and Villa generals regarding the surrender of the Villa army will be resumed today. It was announced at the close of yesterday's meeting that the principal point of discussion was the amount of money which the Carranza government shall pay for the surrender. The requirements of the rebel generals are given as:

1. Complete amnesty for officers and men, with immunity from future prosecution on charges growing out of the war.
 2. No confiscation of estates or personal property to which the commanders or men can show legal claim.
 3. Transportation of enlisted men to their native states or wherever in Mexico they may wish to locate, together with the payment of a sum of money to be agreed upon.
 4. Payment to generals and subordinate officers of sums of money to be agreed upon.
- No figures could be agreed upon at the meeting. Lump sums were discussed as high as \$15,000,000.
- The arrival on the American side of Generals Aliva, Limon and Bande was regarded as marking the provisional breaking up of the Mexican revolution.
- The Carranza government had announced that full amnesty would be given all connected with the Villa cause except Francisco Villa and Hipolite Villa, his brother, who would be dealt with as traitors if caught.

TREE PLANTING TO BEDECK THE WASTE PLACES

(Continued from page one)

essor Francis said: "Massachusetts has roadways that are exceptionally attractive to the traveler. It was one of the first states in the country to take up in an effective way the construction of well-paved highways as a state enterprise."

"These good roads, combined with the diversified scenery, present the fundamental features for a landscape development in roadside planting which may set an example for the entire country. It is not a project calling for the expenditure of vast sums of money. But it does call for a deep appreciation of the valuable trees that abound on the road-sides, a thorough knowledge of their requirements and a keen conception of how to weld the detached fragments into a unified circuit full of beauty, comfort and utility."

In the preparation of the planting plans for this highway, one of the chief aims has been to avoid monotony. It is not intended that these country roads shall have the same effect as planted city or town streets, nor is it proposed to treat them as parkways or boulevards. Naturalistic appearance has been sought in every way possible and this will be obtained by grouping the trees and shrubs irregularly where straight lines would tend too strongly to the artificial.

Embankments that have not been covered with vegetation are to be covered with vines and shrubs and apart from changing the appearance of the hitherto rough and inartistic spots these shrubs will be valuable practically in preventing land slides.

The total number of trees required on state highways of this circuit, according to the plans which have been prepared, is approximately 26,500. It will require at least 77,000 shrubs and 11,000 vines to do the planting according to the preliminary plans.

KINGSTON PASTOR ENLISTS
KINGSTON, Ont.—The Rev. E. Leroy Rice, pastor of the First Congregational church, has donated the khaki and is taking the officers' training course at Queen's University, according to the Toronto Globe.

EDUCATIONAL

The Henry Jewett School of Acting
WINTER TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, JANUARY 3rd.
Voice Cultivation, English Diction, Shakespearean, Romantic and Modern Drama. Pupils are under the personal training of Mr. Henry Jewett, Director of the School and of the Henry Jewett Players. Class of private instruction. Pupils enrolled at any time. For brochure address MISS I. GRACE LARSEN, Sec. The Chatterbox, 535 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. Tel. B. 3546.

A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING
THE PRINCIPAL
CO-EDUCATIONAL
This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. Small classes and a high standard of instruction. Specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl. Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application
The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri

SEA PINES HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
DISTINCTIVELY DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING WOMANHOOD
Genuine, happy home life; personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideas of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and relaxing. 100 acres; pine groves; 1000 feet sea breezes. Poles, horseback riding, outdoor sports. Results in character and education. Handwork, Domestic Arts, French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study. Patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address REV. THOMAS BISHOP, 1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Burrill's Tooth Powder
Should be a part of your children's morning exercise. Its flavor appeals to them, and the way it works its way to all parts of the tooth enamel assures perfect tooth cleanliness. Get "Burrill's" the next time you see the difference. Endorsed by dentists. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms: Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes. Each 25c.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.

McMahon & Jaques
Hardware, Paints and Oils
Established 1890
Tel. 420 B. B. 243 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

TUCKER & CO.
We specialize in residential plumbing. Our corps of mechanics are skillful and trustworthy.
478 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Phone Oxford 5380-5381

REAL ESTATE
For Exchange—\$250,000—Plantation, 12,000 acres. Nothing better in the U. S. for cattle raising, corn, cane, and rice. This ranch will easily feed 3,000 head of cattle, with 2,000 acres ready for cultivation. Land rapidly increasing in value. Want clear income improved property in any city in the U. S. Great opportunity for some one who wishes to build up a fine country income producing estate. Delightful place to live 8 months of the year. Superb boating. Ferry Ulrich, Title & Trust Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA
ORANGE GROVE—Ideal 3-acre orange grove in Charter Oak, Washington avenue, also vineyard, 1 block from 2 deck houses, railroad and elec. sta., cars passing hourly to Los Angeles. Add. MISS L. B. H. QUEEN, 2204 S. Hoover & 22nd sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

BOARD AND ROOMS
ROXBURY—Beautifully located on a sunny southwestern corner with ample grounds, a fine residence containing a number of 2 connecting rooms (furnished) with private bath, also single rooms and bath; every up-to-date convenience; private telephone to each room and electric front door opener; breakfast ordered rates each room per week \$4.50, \$5, \$7, \$12. Moreland st. Tel. Roxbury 533-M.

Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$6 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transients \$1; temperance hotel.

APARTMENTS WANTED
FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED—Two Canadian ladies, wishing to spend two months or ten weeks in Boston, desire a small suite of rooms in the city, parlor, bedroom, bath and kitchenette, on or near the car line, front outlook; will be in Boston January 4th or 5th at the Parker House. Until then address any correspondence to P. O. Box 382, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—Pacific Coast Oyster Beds and equipment in Puget Sound, stocked with Eastern and Native Oysters. Rare opportunity; proposition worthy conservative consideration. C. S. MONTGOMERY, 1812 E. Republican st., Seattle, Wash.

HATTERS
WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 Le Grange St., Boston—Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; straw and Panama hats bleached and retinted; bands and bindings all widths and shades put on while you wait.

PATENTS FOR SALE
CANADIAN Safety Patent 161784 can be seen in all Public Libraries (issued April, 1915); a rare opportunity. M. KEENAN, 67 Hudson st., New York city.

TYPEWRITING
TYPEWRITING—Manuscripts copied; careful, accurate work; price reasonable. R. G. MORAN, Massasoit Hotel, Springfield, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS
FOR SALE—At reduced price, a new Corona Typewriter, used but few times. Address J. T. Monitor office.

CORKS
CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Watson School
(Incorporated)
BERKLEY—CALIFORNIA
A Suburb of San Francisco
A boarding and day school for girls. Separate dormitory for boys under twelve years. High school, grammar and primary courses. Catalogue on application.
SCHOOL INFORMATION
FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools (for camps) in U. S. Advice free. Want for girls or boys? American School and Camps, 1041 Times Building, New York, or 1311 Erie st., Seattle, Wash.

The New York School of Secretaries
Three Months' Course of Individual Instruction
Graduate in 3 months. Address: Miss M. J. C. AEOLEA HALL, West 4th Street, V. M. WHEAT, Director

STUDY MUSIC THE RIGHT WAY
FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
The Huntington Ave.
19th Season. Booklet Free.

Christmas Apples
Hand-picked Massachusetts grown Baldwin's, fancy grade (for the table), packed in standard boxes, \$2.25 per box; No. 1 grade, \$4.25 per box. Delivered in Boston and vicinity.
F. P. ARBON, Harvard, Mass. Tel. 99-3

CLOTHING
MAX KESLER
Highest priced and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1230 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2508. If one is busy call the other.

DANCING CLASSES
RICHARD'S SCHOOL OF DANCING,
32 Huntington Ave., Boston
Private and class. Tel. B. 6000. Children's class Saturday morning 10-30.

AGENTS WANTED
LADY AGENTS
Philippine, Madeira and Porto Rican hand embroidered robes, waists, lingerie, linens, etc. wearable, stylish and novel. Unusual opportunity for women of refinement to earn good income. No cash necessary, but references required. EASTERN SHOPS, 2235 Broadway, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE
RETOUCHER—Position open after Jan. 1st for competent negative retoucher; retouching and portrait experience desired; state references and wages desired. THE MERIDEN GRAVER CO., Meriden, Conn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
COMPETENT infant's nurse, experienced in bottle feeding and caring for infant at night. Youngster, 21, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
GENTLEMAN, thoroughly experienced, head waiter and assistant, plans dining-rooms (stewards and kitchen dept. also), wishes position as such, or as assistant manager or manager of hotel, restaurant and executive ability as well as tact and refinement are essential. Best references. M. J. Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
MISS THACHER wishes caretaker's place for very worthy woman whom she can recommend, preferably married, sober, capable, neat with three grown, orderly children. Apply for further information to MISS DOROTHY THACHER, 288 Beacon St., Tel. 1027 B. B.

YOUNG LADY of executive ability, exp. stenographer and corresp., desires position. Salary neg. MISS ANNE ARSON, 4511 Lake Park ave., Chicago. Tel. Kenwood 6149.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE
as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

DALLAS, TEX.
CONFECTIONERY
THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.
"Quality and Service"
Candies, Ice Cream, Soda Drinks, Luncheon and Pastries
1100 Elm St., 1005 Main St., 1508 Elm St., DALLAS, TEXAS
GROCERIES
SIMON DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats. Phones: S. W., Main 596-597 and 4958; Auto., M. 1243.
CHICAGO
PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass Wall Paper. Telephone Diversey 4234
1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.
HOTELS
SHERIDAN PARK HOTEL, 4331 N. Racine Ave.—Family hotel; perma. home for business people. Wilson Bx. Phone Edge 2721.
CHICAGO
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZBY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

RATES

With cash or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

Set Solid: 1 to 2 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

RICHMOND, VA.

MOVING AND STORAGE
W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC.
Main and Belvidere Sts., RICHMOND, VA. Phone Ran. 843
FIREPROOF STORAGE for household goods!
AUTOMOBILE VANS for hauling!
Experienced men for Packing Furniture for Shipment to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD!

HATTERS

Verra Hat Works
211 N. 1st Street, RICHMOND, VA.
We reshape LADIES' Velvet, Beaver Hats to this season's styles. Also MEN'S Hats (soft or stiff) cleaned and reblocked. New bands if desired. Mail orders solicited.

FURRIERS

CHARLES HAASE & SONS
Manufacturers of Fine Furs
119 West Broad St. Richmond, Va.
Established 1857

ATLANTA, GA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
We are now showing New Mid-Winter Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
We are Sole Representatives of the Madam Marriette Corsets for Atlanta

DEPARTMENT STORES
CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUBOSE COMPANY
ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS
IN ATLANTA THIS STORE IS LOOKED UPON as the satisfactory store to shop in. The reason is that it has long maintained a very high standard of merchandise—women's apparel; furniture and furnishings for the home.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

ATLANTA, GA.
High-class Apparel and all accessories of dress for women and children. A store that counts service first!

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. Regenstein Company
MILLINERY
and
READY-TO-WEAR GOODS
40 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

FROHSIN'S

Garments Altered Free!
50 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA

For a Complete Line of Toilet Waters, Soaps, Creams, Etc.,
CALL ON
MATTHEWS & LIVERY
21 E. Alabama St., ATLANTA, GA.

MILLINERY

MISS PICKARD
Trimmed Hats from \$3 to \$5
We Also Work Over Old Material
617 The Grand

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BOSTROM NUT GUN
The Latest Device for Cracking Nuts. It shoots the shell off and leaves the meat whole. Cracks English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts and Pecans quickly and with ease. Sent by parcel post. Price, Nickel Plated \$1.00. BOSTROM MANUFACTURING CO., 289 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

PRINTING

If You Will Have All of Your
Engraving Work
Such as Visiting Cards, Stationery, Invitations, Acceptances and other Social Literature produced in our plant, you will be sure that it is strictly correct and beyond reproach. Kindly favor us with your next order. You will be pleased.
BYRD PRINTING CO., Atlanta.

BOOKS

COLE BOOK CO.
85 Whitehall, ATLANTA, GA.
Christmas Cards and Gifts
COMPLETE LINE of Holiday Books, Stationery and Novelties; we earnestly solicit your patronage.
COLUMBIA BOOK CO.,
81 and 83 Whitehall St.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

As a Man Dresses So Is He in the Estimation of the Public
Dress at a classy Store and take no chances.
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
8-9-7 Whitehall Street

SHOES

Byck Bros. Company
27-29 WHITEHALL STREET
The most complete line of FOOTWEAR for the entire family shown in Atlanta, for Quality, Style and Service.

MARKETS

A REALLY CLEAN MARKET
Go to see it and be CONVINCED
CAPITAL CITY MARKET
116-20 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.
Everything Good to Eat

GROCERIES

AKIN BROTHERS
For everything that is good to eat.
CALL US.

KING HARDWARE CO.

"THE NORTH SIDE STORE"
814 Peachtree Street ATLANTA, GA.

CHINA DECORATORS

RICH CORDON & COMPANY—White and Gold China. Write for Price List.
89 Whitehall St.

MINNEAPOLIS

FURRIERS
We make and alter all styles of Fur Coats, Stoles, Skirts, and Mittens.
144 East Adams St., Phone Home 5418.

DEPENDABLE FURS

A. G. REINICK
87 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

RICHMOND, VA.

MOVING AND STORAGE
W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC.
Main and Belvidere Sts., RICHMOND, VA. Phone Ran. 843
FIREPROOF STORAGE for household goods!
AUTOMOBILE VANS for hauling!
Experienced men for Packing Furniture for Shipment to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD!

BANKS

Virginia Trust Co.
11TH AND MAIN STREETS
invites Monitor readers to open an account. 3% interest paid on daily balances and where balance amounts to \$500 or more, interest compounded monthly.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

WM. H. TYREE
Painter and Decorator—House Painting and Inside Enamel Work a Specialty.
1917 Floyd Ave., RICHMOND, VA.

ATLANTA, GA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
We are now showing New Mid-Winter Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
We are Sole Representatives of the Madam Marriette Corsets for Atlanta

DEPARTMENT STORES
CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUBOSE COMPANY
ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS
IN ATLANTA THIS STORE IS LOOKED UPON as the satisfactory store to shop in. The reason is that it has long maintained a very high standard of merchandise—women's apparel; furniture and furnishings for the home.

PACIFIC COAST

BERKELEY, CAL.
DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.
Shattuck at Kittridge
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

DRY GOODS

MOVING
Western Van & Storage Co.
Auto Vans and Light Delivery
2079 Addison, Ph. Berk. 2990
BERKELEY, CAL.
Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Cambridge Hotel Apartments
Telegraph at Durant

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

Sunset Grocery Co.
You are always sure of your goods when you get them from us.
1239 Broadway Oakland, Ph. Oak. 567
2535 Shattuck, Berkeley, Bu. 6256

SPOTTS and BUSH

GROCERIES AND DELICACIES
NEW DELIVERY SERVICE
2071-2073 University Ave. Ph. Berk. 5559

California Meat Market

C. G. CHUBB **GEO. A. DOW**
Fresh Meat, Poultry and Game
Fresh Fish Daily
2275 Shattuck Ave. Phone Berk. 341-43

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BOOK MARKERS
THE B & C MARKER
A practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid; light and durable. Numbers do not erase nor wash off. Can not be dropped out of book. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages.
PRICE \$1.25 SET
Special sizes made to order.
THEO. A. CHELSON, Mfr.
1436 Malvern Avenue, Los Angeles

CHURCH SUPPLIES

BAUER'S ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
This system is designed for church accounting. It is very simple, does not require a bookkeeper and is adaptable to a small or large congregation.
Write for sample and prices.
BAUER-PETERMAN COMPANY
491 Wall Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GARAGES

Careful Washing
Preserves the appearance and duration of your car.
Claward Garage 641 South Hope Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FULLER BRUSHES auto washer, dustless mops, furniture slides and caster cups, electric vacuum cleaners; also sweepers.
JOHN P. MORGAN 208 Commercial St. Phone A 5105. Postal address 607 E. California St., Pasadena. Agents wanted.

CONTRACTORS

SEWER CONTRACTOR
West 4691. R. J. FINN Home 71381
Storm and Cellar Drains
2006 Sprague Ave., Los Angeles

PAINT MANUFACTURERS

BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint.
The paint with merit made in Los Angeles.
Bradley-Wise Paint Co., 605 Alameda St.

RICHMOND, VA.

DEPARTMENT STORES
"The Shopping Center"
Miller & Rhoads
RICHMOND, VA.
"B. K."—Best Knit Pure SILK HOSE (Black and White Only) \$1 pair delivered.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

OCCIDENT FLOUR
Ground from SPRING WHEAT
Order from any grocer in RICHMOND, VA.

TABLE SUPPLIES

ABRAM'S CAKES
9 E. Grace St. Richmond, Va.
Order today a \$1.00 box (delivered)
ABRAM'S SISTERS
Exclusive Cake Makers

VIRGINIA

HAMS AND CORN MEAL
AMBOLD GROCERY CO.
1502 West Main Street

CLEANING AND DYEING

NATIONAL DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS
All Kinds Cleaning and Repair Work
Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders
1608 1/2 West Main St., Richmond, Va.

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E. A. JETT and J. W. RANSON
WALLPAPER DECORATORS
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Phones Blvd. 1258-W, Mad. 6373-J

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BERKELEY, CAL.
DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.
Shattuck at Kittridge
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

DRY GOODS

MOVING
Western Van & Storage Co.
Auto Vans and Light Delivery
2079 Addison, Ph. Berk. 2990
BERKELEY, CAL.
Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Cambridge Hotel Apartments
Telegraph at Durant

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Sunset Grocery Co.
You are always sure of your goods when you get them from us.
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GROCERIES AND DELICACIES
NEW DELIVERY SERVICE
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California Meat Market

C. G. CHUBB **GEO. A. DOW**
Fresh Meat, Poultry and Game
Fresh Fish Daily
2275 Shattuck Ave. Phone Berk. 341-43

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THE B & C MARKER
A practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid; light and durable. Numbers do not erase nor wash off. Can not be dropped out of book. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages.
PRICE \$1.25 SET
Special sizes made to order.
THEO. A. CHELSON, Mfr.
1436 Malvern Avenue, Los Angeles

CHURCH SUPPLIES

BAUER'S ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
This system is designed for church accounting. It is very simple, does not require a bookkeeper and is adaptable to a small or large congregation.
Write for sample and prices.
BAUER-PETERMAN COMPANY
491 Wall Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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Careful Washing
Preserves the appearance and duration of your car.
Claward Garage 641 South Hope Street

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FULLER BRUSHES auto washer, dustless mops, furniture slides and caster cups, electric vacuum cleaners; also sweepers.
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SEWER CONTRACTOR
West 4691. R. J. FINN Home 71381
Storm and Cellar Drains
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BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint.
The paint with merit made in Los Angeles.
Bradley-Wise Paint Co., 605 Alameda St.

PACIFIC COAST

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
"Come in and see us and rest awhile. We know we can please you."
The QUALITY BUTTER SHOP
Buttermilk Fresh from the Churn—"You see us make!"
SUPERIOR COTTAGE CHEESE
ICE CREAM
TRY OUR 10c BUTTERMILK LUNCH
1031 6th St., Two Doors N. Hollawassers
GOLDEN WEST DAIRY CO., 807 Broadway
EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING

Roll Films Developed Free if Left For Printing
Prints 1c and up
Send for Samples
SUNSET STUDIOS
533 Broadway—219 4th St., San Diego, Cal.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

HARTWELL ELECTRIC COMPANY
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and CONTRACTING
Home, Cooked Foods
Phones: Main 318 Home 1318
855 Sixth Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

HOLIDAY LINES of gift books, juvenile books, holiday stationery; greeting cards now on display; complete stock in our TOY DEPARTMENT. CARPENTER BOOK STORE, 762 5th st., near F.

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"EVERYTHING FOR THE CAR"
AUTO TIRE COMPANY
"The House That Service Built"
5th St. at A. "At the Orange Clock"

AUTOS FOR RENT

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FRED THOMA, 1029 2nd St. Rates \$1.50 (per hour). Tel. HUcet 1175-M.

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FRANK C. ORR
Pictures—Frames—Artists' Supplies
1157 Fourth Street

JEWELERS

BERNARD E. BOWLER
WATCHES—JEWELRY
1022 Third Street

HAIRDRESSERS

MME. DUBRE'S hairdressing shop, room 806, 1025 4th St. Hair sun dried if desired. Manicuring 25c. Both phones.

BARBERS

BARKER'S BARBER SHOP
1025 Seventh Street
Hair Cutting 25c Shave 15c

MUSIC

THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway
Pianos, Talking Machines, Sheet Music

PASADENA, CAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop
Thirty-Six East Colorado Street, Pasadena, California
Boots and Shoes—Walk-Over and Phoenix Hosiery
High Grade Shoe Repairing
THE ENTIRE SATISFACTION OF OUR PATRONS IS OUR AIM

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. W. Mather Co., Inc.
PASADENA, CAL.
Early Christmas Shopping
insures your personal comfort, first choice of complete stocks, individual attention from sales people and your own time in making selections.

PRINTING

Pasadena Stationery and Printing Company
47 East Colorado St. Phone Oak. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed.
Copper Plate Printing-Die Stamping

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Picture Framing
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Brenner & Wood
37 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for
ALL BRENNWOODWEAR FOR MEN

PLUMBING

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 258 Franklin Ave. Phone F. O. 2866

AUTOS TO RENT

SEE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA by auto, with driver who knows the roads and places of interest. For information write or tel. to R. P. FARNUM, 245 W. Colorado st.; res. phone F. O. 3085; Col. 238.

DRY AND STEAM CLEANING

MODERN CLEANING WORKS
Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning
E. B. LANGER, Tel. Office F. O. 463; Res. Col. 3234. Goods called for and delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed

RARE BOOKS

RARE and FINE IMPORTED BOOKS.
Libraries formed or enriched. Best editions of the Best Books. Books in beautiful bindings for Presents. GEO. M. MILLARD, 1651 Huntington Drive, South Pasadena.

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May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 503 Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

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SAN DIEGO, CAL.
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
"Come in and see us and rest awhile. We know we can please you."
The QUALITY BUTTER SHOP
Buttermilk Fresh from the Churn—"You see us make!"
SUPERIOR COTTAGE CHEESE
ICE CREAM
TRY OUR 10c BUTTERMILK LUNCH
1031 6th St., Two Doors N. Hollawassers
GOLDEN WEST DAIRY CO., 807 Broadway
EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING

Roll Films Developed Free if Left For Printing
Prints 1c and up
Send for Samples
SUNSET STUDIOS
533 Broadway—219 4th St., San Diego, Cal.

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HARTWELL ELECTRIC COMPANY
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and CONTRACTING
Home, Cooked Foods
Phones: Main 318 Home 1318
855 Sixth Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

HOLIDAY LINES of gift books, juvenile books, holiday stationery; greeting cards now on display; complete stock in our TOY DEPARTMENT. CARPENTER BOOK STORE, 762 5th st., near F.

AUTO SUPPLIES

"EVERYTHING FOR THE CAR"
AUTO TIRE COMPANY
"The House That Service Built"
5th St. at A. "At the Orange Clock"

AUTOS FOR RENT

SIGHT-SEEING TRIPS
FRED THOMA, 1029 2nd St. Rates \$1.50 (per hour). Tel. HUcet 1175-M.

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Hair Cutting 25c Shave 15c

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Pianos, Talking Machines, Sheet Music

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Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop
Thirty-Six East Colorado Street, Pasadena, California
Boots and Shoes—Walk-Over and Phoenix Hosiery
High Grade Shoe Repairing
THE ENTIRE SATISFACTION OF OUR PATRONS IS OUR AIM

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J. W. Mather Co., Inc.
PASADENA, CAL.
Early Christmas Shopping
insures your personal comfort, first choice of complete stocks, individual attention from sales people and your own time in making selections.

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47 East Colorado St. Phone Oak. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed.
Copper Plate Printing-Die Stamping

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Picture Framing
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Brenner & Wood
37 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for
ALL BRENNWOODWEAR FOR MEN

PLUMBING

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 258 Franklin Ave. Phone F. O. 2866

AUTOS TO RENT

SEE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA by auto, with driver who knows the roads and places of interest. For information write or tel. to R. P. FARNUM, 245 W. Colorado st.; res. phone F. O. 3085; Col. 238.

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PACIFIC COAST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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STORAGE AND PACKING

OAKLAND, CAL.

STORAGE AND PACKING



BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE
SHIPPERS' HOUSEHOLD GOODS
REDUCED RATES

SAN FRANCISCO, 13th and Mission Streets
LOS ANGELES, 250 South Broadway
OAKLAND, 1130 Broadway

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DEPARTMENT STORES

Taft and Pennoyer Company
HIGH CLASS DRY GOODS
FORTY-FOUR SECTIONS. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Clay at 14th and 15th Street, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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A Department Store

J. Llewellyn Co.
PAINTERS
AND
DECORATORS
Fine Wallpapers
Oak 1108 1635 Broadway

Where Dependable Merchandise and Good Service Are Chief Features
60 Departments including Bargain Basement

H. C. CAPWELL COMPANY
Oakland, California

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

"QUALITY" BAGGAGE
Trunks and Fine Leather Goods
Manufacturing and Repairing a Specialty
Quality Trunk Co.
Under Central Bank, 14th and Broadway

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JOHN W. WARFEL
EXCLUSIVE TAILORING
Union Savings Bk. Bldg., 13 and Bwy.
SECOND FLOOR
There is satisfaction in wearing clothes that are unquestionably well built of Genuinely Good Fabrics

OAKLAND MERCHANTS
desiring Monitor advertisements should write or phone DON E. GILMAN, 815 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco. Telephone Sutter 5631.

TACOMA

TACOMA

DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

Mail Orders Receive Expert Attention. **The Stone-Flisher Co.** We Engrave Purchases Free of Charge.

BEGIN HOLIDAY SHOPPING EARLY
We are ready to serve you with complete and beautiful stocks of Furniture, China, Silver, Glassware, Rugs, Furs, Gloves, Linens, Apparel, etc.

HARDWARE

DRY GOODS

Grills, Bread Makers, Carvers and Cutlery
ROGERS 1847 SILVERWARE
Lisk Turkey Roasters AND Christmas Articles
"MOHR HAS IT"
1141-1143 BROADWAY

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

General Hardware
Sporting Goods
WASHINGTON TOOL & HARDWARE CO.
Phone Main 171
928 Pacific Avenue TACOMA

CLEANING AND DYEING
PROMPT AUTO SERVICE
Regal Cleaners Main 9502
FRED STEPHENS Satisfaction Guaranteed

BOOKS

CAPETERIAS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

You are entitled to the best. It is always found in

Carlyle's Cafeteria

917 Pacific Avenue - - - TACOMA

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The C. T. Muehlenbruch Co.

Ice Cream Candy Sherbets Luncheon

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Mac Lean Bros.

INC.

GROCERS

5 CASH STORES

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PIKE AT FIFTH GROTE RANKIN AT FIFTH
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
WE MAKE SHADES No order too small or too large
WE DO UPHOLSTERING See our materials—get our prices

GROCERS

HOTELS

OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Choicest Foods Packed When Fresh

SYLVESTER BROS. CO.
830-832 4th Avenue South
SEATTLE, Washington, U. S. A.

Hotel Wintonia
SEATTLE
Pike Street and Minor Avenue
PLAN—European \$1.00 and up. American \$1.50 and up.
Rooms—Single and ensuite, with or without bath. All outside rooms.
GUESTS—The Wintonia is especially suitable for those desiring homelike surroundings, plus all conveniences. Garage in connection. Special courtesy shown to ladies unattended.
RATES—Special weekly, monthly and yearly rates.

AUGUSTINE & KYER
SEATTLE WASH.
Groceries Meats DELICIOUS CANDY
SEATTLE FOUR STORES AND A FARM

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CARMAN
Correct Apparel for Women
Style Supremacy—Exclusive Elegance of Material Feature Every Coat, Suit, Gown, Dress and Skirt. Exceptional values. Cheasty Building, 2nd Ave. at Spring St.

The Linen Shop
Specialty Shop Row, 516 Union St.
The best work only, combined with original designs, a specialty of this shop
Mrs. M. P. Williams, Seattle. Main 2527

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS

"LENNON'S FOR GLOVES"

Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas

For Men, Women and Children

LENNON'S

Agents Phoenix Hosiery

Ballargeon Bldg., 1106 2d

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UPSTAIRS

CLOTHES SHOP

LUNDQUIST-LILLY

2d floor Joshua Green Bldg., 4th and Pike

Trade Upstairs and Save \$10

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Merchants may send advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor to

BLANCHÉ JANE COLE, 201-2 P. I. Building. Telephone Main 767.

WHITE CHINA

For Decorating

One of the most complete stocks of china and decorators' supplies in the Northwest.

FRASER-PATERSON CO.

2nd and University Street, Seattle

DAIRIES

Phone Elliott 223

for

KRISTOFERSON'S

PERFECTLY PASTEURIZED MILK

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

The Canterbury Restaurant
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
4th Floor Eiler's Bldg., 3rd & University
Elevator entrance on Third Avenue
SEATTLE Main 5873

Hicks' Cafeteria
MUSIC Leary Building
2nd and Madison

DESIGNING AND ILLUSTRATING

Artistic

Designing and Illustrating

ROBT. J. WILLIAMS

37 Liberty Bldg

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

LOVE'S HABERDASHERY

221 UNION STREET

Everything Good in Men's Furnishings

Agent: The Royal Tailors, Chicago and New York

SHOES

TURRELL SHOE COMPANY

903 2nd Ave., Burke Bldg.

High Grade Shoes

For the whole family at reasonable prices.

TRADE MARK

LAUNDRIES

Perfect! Just like new! White as snow, fresh, sweet and clean. It is a pleasure to wear clothes laundered by

SUPPLY

LAUNDRY COMPANY

Why not let us solve your laundry problem? A phone call will bring us to your door.

Howard Avenue N. and Republican Street

Capitol 300

NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY

924 Howell Street SEATTLE

FLORISTS

Call Main 6045

WOODLAWN FLOWER SHOP

Representing 250,000 sq. feet of glass.

H. A. Crouch A. M. Beall

Downtown Shop Beside Clum Theatre, SEATTLE

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

Phone Elliott 4350

SOCIETY STATIONERY SHOP

E. J. HARTNEY, Pres.

Engraved Personal Greeting Cards for the Holiday Season

We have the finest selection of Domestic and Imported Greeting Cards.

114 Columbia St., Seattle

COAL

CLEAN COAL PROMPT SERVICE CORRECT WEIGHT RIGHT PRICES

Phone Elliott 325

OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO.

316 2nd Avenue Co., SEATTLE

JEWELERS

MARION H. RICHARDSON

PRECIOUS STONES

Platinum and Gold Mountings

227 2nd Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

Jewelry Designing and Repairing

BOOKBINDING

BOOKBINDING

Paper ruling. Loose leaf devices, blank books, magazines and periodicals bound in any style. EBRIGHT & PORTER, 202 Maritime Bldg., Seattle, Main 341.

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Gravelle
EXCLUSIVE CORSET STORE
Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed
MORGAN BUILDING
Near Broadway on Washington Street
PORTLAND, OREGON

The Home of QUALITY

and exclusive ideas in

FANCY WORK

The Needle Craft Shop

545 ALDER STREET

MILLINERY

Miss Schmorl

Millinery, Notions and Ladies' Furnishings

Main 1412 427 Jefferson St., near 11th

DEPARTMENT STORES

Look forward to

January

White Sale

Interesting Sales in every department of the Store.

Sipman Wolfe & Co.

FURNITURE

H. Jennings & Sons

Est. 1877

One of the Largest and Most Complete Home

Furnishing Houses in the Northwest

QUALITY ALWAYS GOOD

PRICES ALWAYS LOW

Credit if desired

Fifth at Washington St.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Lennon's

CHRISTMAS GIFT ORDERS Truly Express the Holiday Spirit—Convenient, Attractive—Appropriate. Redeemable at anytime in Portland or Seattle.

The Sure Way of assuring Satisfaction to the recipient in Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs.

LENNON'S—Opposite the Postoffice

C. P. BERG, Manager

GILL'S for GIFTS

Books, Leather and Brass Novelties, Fancy Box Stationery, Engraved Stationery, Fountain Pens, Cameras and Kodak Supplies, Kodak Books, Games, Globe-Wernicke Sectional Book Cases, etc.

The J. K. Gill Co. Third and Alder Streets

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

"PEERLESS" ON LAMPS

MEANS HIGHEST QUALITY

W. H. Dahl Rep.

45 Fourth St., Portland, Ore.

OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA

SHOES

Knight Shoe Co.

Morrison Street

Near Broadway

Good Sense Shoes

THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR

G. K. Baker Shoes

270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 380

CONFECTIONERY

Every Ingredient Used in

EMPRESS CHOCOLATES

Is selected with patient care for purity. The cream, the butter, the chocolate coatings and the sugar, all the best.

Empress Candies, Fresh Every Hour.

Broadway, Next to Orpheum Theatre

You are invited to inspect our factory, 406 East Morrison Street

High Grade Confections

ICE CREAM, WATER ICES AND LIGHT LUNCHEONS

SWETLAND'S

267-71 Morrison St., Near Fourth

LAUNDRIES

OPERA HOUSE LAUNDRY

"Quality First"

SOX DARNED FREE MENDING

Phones: Broadway 3170, A 3170

FLORISTS

NIKLAS & SON

Florists

403 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon

WALLA WALLA

MILLINERY

CAUVEL'S STYLE SHOP—Leaders in exclusive millinery. 19 East Main St., Walla Walla, Wash.; phone 3514.

OUR ANNUAL

January White Sale

AND

Clearance Sale

STARTS MONDAY, Dec. 27th, 1915

A SERIES of magnificent offerings, with values that will make this occasion the most advantageous shopping month of the year. Watch the daily papers for announcements.

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON

PORTLAND'S GREATEST VALUE-GIVING STORE
MOHAWK BUILDING, THIRD AND MORRISON STREETS

DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

Fifty Eight Years

of business in Portland marked by honest dealing, courteous service, progressive storekeeping, complete integrity in every business action, enables us to look forward to

CHRISTMAS

with calm assurance of our ability to handle the immense holiday throngs and accommodate the immense number of holiday shoppers in the most fitting way, and to

THE NEW YEAR

with every confidence of our ability to serve the public more efficiently and to establish a higher standard of store service than in the past.

Meier & Frank Co.
Established 1887
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
Fifth, Sixth, Morrison, Alder Sts.

COAL

COAL

Portland & Suburban Coal Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HIGH GRADE COAL
OFFICE: 41 NORTH FRONT STREET, PORTLAND
We Deliver the Kind and Weight You Pay For
Phones: Main 358, A-3358

CLOTHIERS

BEN SELLING

Leading Clothier

Ladies' and Misses' Wearing

Apparel, Men's and Boys' Suits,

Overcoats and Raincoats

Clothing of Quality and Integrity.

MORRISON STREET AT FOURTH

Fashionable Wearing Apparel

For Men and Women

Moderate Prices Credit If Desired

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

405 Washington St., Portland, Ore.

TAILORS

Norman Bros.

Tailors to Men and Women

NORTHWESTERN BANK BUILDING

101-106 Mezzanine Floor

Corner Morrison and Broadway

Main 3087

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SHIRTS

ROBINSON AND DETLOF

ONE BUCK

SHIRT HOUSE

333 Washington Street

"Any shirt in the house one dollar"

NECKWEAR

Buffum & Pendleton

311 Morrison Street, opp. Postoffice

Sole Agents for Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s CLOTHING

Sole Agents for Knox & Warburton HATS

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

ROGERS' BARBER SHOP

The Shop That Wants You and Your Children

Basement Corbett Bldg., 5th and Morrison

BANKS

Under Conservative Management

AND

Government Supervision

LUMBERMENS NATIONAL BANK

FIFTH AND STARK STS. Capital \$1,000,000

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.

Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters, Printers and Engravers

FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

PORTLAND, ORE.
Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to ALBERT S. BROWN, 734 Northwestern Bank Bldg. Tel. Marshall 3305.

Colonial Cafeteria
422-428 Fourteenth St.

POMONA, CAL.

MILLINERY

SEE US first about smart millinery the latest novelties at popular prices.

E. G. SIEVERS & CO.

Orange Belt Emporium, Millinery Dept.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BOOKS, stationery, office and school supplies, artists

BUYERS' GUIDE TO CITIES OF QUALITY

CENTRAL
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

PETERSEN & SCHOENING CO.
"The Quality Store"
Everything for the Home

DULUTH, MINN.

It is a wonderful place, peopled with dolls of many lands and many sizes. Dolls that seem to beg for a little mother's care. There are also mechanical toys and construction outfits galore, and hosts of other things for the little folks.

TOYLAND IS JOYLAND
The Store of the Christmas Spirit
113-115-117-119 W. Superior St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MONITOR ADVERTISING may be sent to
W. F. CHAPMAN, Representative, 710
Lumber Exchange, N. W. Main 3602.

W. SCOTT
Plumbing and Heating. Phone: N. W.
Main 661. T. S. Cir. 187. 212 6th St. S.

BOCK AND AUDE
Hardware, Paints, Harness.
123 E. Lake St. T. S. Cir. 312

BURKHARDT'S Leather Goods Store.
Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Belts,
Purses. Also Repairing. 1019 Nicollet.

CARDS, GIFTS, PICTURES,
Jewelry, Stationery and Framing.
THE ODD SHOP, 40 So. Eighth St.

DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING
MEN'S SUITS \$1.00
LADIES' SUITS, \$1.50
SHORT GLOVES, 5c

We clean everything from lace to rug and do it so well we ought to be doing yours. Make us prove it. Phone Main 5030. Cir. 522. GROSS BROS., 36-38 So. 10th St. CLEANERS-DYERS-LAUNDRERS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
MASONS ARE IN
THEIR NEW HOME

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Kenwood lodge, A. F. & A. M., has just entered upon a season of activities in a new home, which was recently completed at a cost of \$60,000. The building is three stories high and of modern construction. There is a manual, eight-story organ, which was presented by the women interested in Kenwood lodge. About 450 persons can be seated in the lodge room.

Kenwood lodge now has about 185 members. The lodge was organized on March 25, 1913, receiving its dispensation on May 7, 1913. A charter was issued to the lodge on June 11, 1913. On June 9, 1915, the cornerstone of the new temple was laid by the grand lodge, Bernard F. Keeler, most worshipful grand master, presiding.

Dedicatory exercises took place late in November. The ceremonies were in charge of George O. Kellogg of Racine, most worshipful grand master, and other grand lodge officers. Raymond A. Hibbert, past master, reviewed the history of the lodge, George A. Moehle, worshipful master of Kenwood lodge, accepting the keys of the temple. The Rev. E. A. Cutler, grand chaplain, in an address, described the new structure as a symbol of ideal brotherhood.

ONTARIO, CAL., HAS
RECORD FRUIT OUTPUT

ONTARIO, Cal.—Orange and lemon growers of the Ontario district this year received approximately \$4,000,000 for their fruit, the receipts of members of the Ontario-Cucumonga Exchange, alone, being close to \$2,000,000. Over 10,000,000 cans was the output of Ontario's two deciduous fruit canneries, which are among the largest in the state, and a third cannery, to be operated on a cooperative basis, has been secured before the opening of the next deciduous fruit season.

For the second successive year the Ontario captured the first prize at the national orange show for the best feature display. The exhibit was entered by the Ontario Chamber of Commerce. A nursery concern located in Ontario has what are said to be the largest fruit and flower nurseries in the state and the receipts of this concern for the past year ran well up into six figures. This concern ships not only all over California but to Arizona, Oregon and other states.

TELEGRAPHERS GET
A WAGE INCREASE

(Special To The Christian Science Monitor)
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CENTRAL
MINNEAPOLIS, (Cont.)

CALHOUN CANDY DEPOT—2924 Hennepin. Quality First. Candy, fruits, modern soda fountain. Frappes and punches.

DULUTH, MINN.

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LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

POTNEY
PHOTOGRAPHER
CHILDREN'S PHOTOS A SPECIALTY

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SPOKANE, WASH.

CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO. For Dry
Cleaning, Pressing and Starching
You can rely on the Crystal. 314-316
137 West Ocean Avenue

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FOUNTAIN PEN, OFFICE SUPPLIES
HEWITT'S BOOK STORE, 117 Pine Ave.

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ARCHITECT
WILLIAM ARTHUR NEWMAN
Hewes Bldg. Market St. at Sixth

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

SMELTING AND COAL STOCKS CONSPICUOUS

Tendency in Securities Markets Early Upward With Specialties Leading the Advance—Boston Coppers Are Stronger

The New York stock market was rather irregular in the early transactions today, but there were a number of good gains among issues that have been popular most of the time lately.

Baldwin was a feature and at one time was up nearly three points. Crucible Steel, International Mercantile Marine preferred certificates, Mexican Petroleum and Texas Company were other leaders for strength.

Fractional advances were fairly well scattered throughout the Boston list in the first few minutes of today's session. Alaska Gold and Butte & Superior were a bit firmer than some issues.

The market, like New York, was irregular. Both the New York and Boston markets were rather wavering at the end of the first half hour.

American Smelting became active and strong toward midday. It opened up 1/2 at 100 1/2 and after shading off rose above 102. American Car & Foundry was unchanged at the opening at 79.

After advancing 1/2 it sold under 79. American Locomotive was up 1/2 at the opening at 68 1/2 and advanced more than a point before midday. Texas Company again was conspicuous. It opened up 1/2 at 232 and after advancing to 237 lost 3 points.

The Pittsburgh Coal issues, United Fruit, Mexican Petroleum and Sears Roebuck had good advances before midday.

Some of the Boston coppers were strong. Greene Cananea opened on the local exchange at 40, a gain of a point over the previous closing, and moved up to 47 1/2. Pond Creek Coal and Island Creek Coal were in demand and higher prices.

Strength in Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies issues featured the early afternoon trading on the local exchange. Both common and preferred advanced sharply showing gains of about two points for each issue before the beginning of the last hour.

Peoples Gas was a weak feature of the New York market. Canadian Pacific was strong. The general tone was strong around 2 o'clock.

New York total sales, 395,000 shares, \$4,204,000 bonds.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express	132	132	130 1/2	130 1/2
Alaska Gold	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Alaska Ju Min.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Al-Chal Mfg Co.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Al-Chal Co pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Am Can	59 1/2	60 1/2	59	59
Am Car Fy.	79	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Coal Prod.	154	158	154	156 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Am Cotton Oil pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Ice Sec Co.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Lined Oil	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Locomotive	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Loco pf.	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting	100 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	102
Am Smelting pf.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am S Sec & pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	61	61	61	61
Am Sugar	116	116	116	116
Am Tel & Tel.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am Woolen Co.	50	50	50	50
Anacostia	86	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Associated Oil	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	64
Atchafalpa	106	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Baldwin	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Bald Loco	118 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Balt & Ohio	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Butte & Sup.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Butte Steel	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
R F Goodrich	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
R F Goodrich pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Brooklyn R T.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88
Burns Bros.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88
Butte & Sup.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Cal Petroleum	31	31	31	31 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	60	61 1/2	60	61 1/2
Can Pacific	179 1/2	181 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2
C C & S L pf.	75	75	75	75
Cent Leather	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ches & Ohio	62	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Chile Copper	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
C M & St Paul	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
C M & St Paul pf.	132	132	132	132
Chi R I & Pac.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chi & G West pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39
Chi & N West	131 1/2	131 1/2	131	131
Chino Copper	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Chl Pbdy & Co.	74	74	74	74
Col Fuel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
C Tab Reg Co.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Con Can pf.	107	107	107	107
Con Gas	146	146	144 1/2	144 1/2
Con Products	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Con Prod pf.	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Crucible Steel	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Creble Steel pf.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Denver pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Domes Mine Ltd	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
F M & S Co pf.	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Gen Electric	173	174	173 1/2	174
Gen Motors	490	490	490	494 1/2
Gen Motors pf.	120	121	120	120
Granby Mining	80	80	80	80
Gr Cananea	46	46	46	47 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Gug Exp Co.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Harv of N J	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Inspiration	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	58	58	58	58
Int Con Corp	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Int Con Corp pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Int Mer Mfr et	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	74
Inter Met	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Inter Nickel	198	198 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2
Inter Paper	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Int Paper pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kan City So.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
K Steel	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81
L & W pf.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
L & W Co 2d pf	65	65	65	65
Lehigh Valley	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Maxwell Motor	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Max Petroi.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Miami	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex.	74	74	74	74
Mon Power Co.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Mon Pwr Co pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Kan City So pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
May Co	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Mo Pacific	4	4 1/2	4	4 1/2
Mo Pacific pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
M & St.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
M S P & S M pf.	131	131	131	131
Nat Framel	29	29 1/2	28	28
Nat Lead	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
N Y Air Brake	138	138	138 1/2	138 1/2
Nevada Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y C	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N Y N H & H.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
North American	73	73	73	73
Nor Southern	27	27	27	27
N & W	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
North Pac.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ont Silver	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
O & W	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pac Coast pf.	94	94	94	94
Pacific Mail	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pennsylvania	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Peoples Gas	111 1/2	111 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Pettibone pf.	94	94	94	94
Phila Co	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	36 1/2	37	35 1/2	35 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	111	111
Pullman Co	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Ray Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Rdg 2d pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Republ I & S	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Republ I & S pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Rock Island	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Rumely	2	2	2	2
Sear Line pf.	40	40	40	40
Sears-Roebuck	182 1/2	183 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Sears-Roe pf.	125	125	125	125

Sluss-Sheffield. 63 63 63 63
So Pacific. 101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2
So Pac etfs. 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2
So Ry. 23 23 23 23
So Ry pf. 61 61 61 61
Stand Milling. 85 85 85 85
Studebaker. 170 1/2 170 1/2 168 168
Studebaker pf. 113 113 113 113
Tenn Copper. 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2
Texas Co. 232 232 232 232
Tex Co full pd. 236 236 236 236
Union B & P. 60 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2
Union B & P pf. 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
Union Pacific. 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 137
United Fruit. 149 1/2 149 1/2 149 1/2 149 1/2
U Rys Inv. 22 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
U Rys Inv pf. 40 40 40 40
U S C I P. 24 24 24 24
U S C I P pf. 51 51 51 51
U S Realty. 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2
U S Rubber. 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2
U S Rub 1st pf. 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
U S Steel. 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2
U S Steel pf. 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2
Utah Copper. 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
Va-Car Chem. 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf. 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
V I C & C. 63 63 63 63
Wabash w. 16 16 15 15
Wabash A w. 16 16 15 15
Wabash B w. 20 20 19 19
Western Union. 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2
Wells Fargo. 127 127 127 127
W Maryland. 32 32 32 32
Westinghouse. 69 69 68 68
Wills-Overland. 244 1/2 244 1/2 244 244
Wills-Overland pf. 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2
Woolworth. 119 119 118 118
*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS
BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Ahmek	94	94	94	94
Algonah	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Allouez	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Ag Ch pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Pneu pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	118	118	117 1/2	118
Am Tel	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am Woolen	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Zinc	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Anacostia	86	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
Aris Com.	75	75	75	75
Atl Gulf & W. I.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Atl Gulf pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
B & A	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
Boston Elevated	82	82	81	81
Boston & Maine	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Butte Alex Scott	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte & Balak	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Butte & Sup.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Calu & Hecla	540	540	540	540
Chino	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Copper Range	57	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Daly West	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
East Butte	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Edison Elec	243 1/2	243 1/2	243 1/2	243 1/2
Fitchburg pf.	71	71	71	71
Franklin	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
General Elec	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Granby	40	40	40	40
Greene-Can.	46	46	46	46
Hancock	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Indiana	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Inspiration	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Isl Creek Coal	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Isl Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
Isle Royale	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Keweenaw	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lake Copper	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Mason Valley	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mass	12	12	12	12
Mass Elepf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Mass Gas	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Mass Gas pf.	85	85	85	85
Mayflower	4	4	4	4
Miami	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Michigan	2	2	2	2
Mohawk	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
New Arcadian	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
New Eng Tel.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
New Idria	11	11	11	11
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
North Butte	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
North Lake	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
N Y N H & H.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Old Colony	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Old Dominion	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Oscello	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

COTTON GOODS FEATURE NOW FIRM PRICES

Manufacturers in Comfortable Position as to Forward Business and Apparently Convinced Upward Movement Is Due

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The feature of the market for cotton goods, both cloth and yarns, in the past week, has been the firmness of prices of the manufactured product, while the raw material has declined sharply. Even on print cloth constructions, which have been the most sluggish section of the trade, this has been the situation. It substantiates the reports that manufacturers generally are in a comfortable position as to forward business in hand, or, in those cases where this is not entirely true, they are so convinced that an upward movement in prices is due they will not entertain bids below old prices.

The storm interfered greatly with business last week. Then, too, on many classes of goods this is always a dull period of the year, due to the fact that retailers are completely absorbed in holiday business and wholesale merchants are getting ready for annual stock-taking.

When to these adverse factors is added a sharp drop in the cotton future markets, the firmness of goods is considered very significant of the strength of underlying conditions. As a matter of fact, southern cotton shippers did not lower their prices on actual cotton to the same extent as the future market declined, but under less favorable conditions the cotton goods trade would have been adversely affected by the drop in futures whether this were so or not.

On yarns there have actually been some advances during the week. The yarn mills in this part of the country are generally well sold for three to four months ahead, and the chief difficulty of buyers is to get the deliveries that they want regardless of price. Yarn on warps for weaving purposes are especially difficult to get for early deliveries. The mills in this city are all running to top capacity with many departments operating day and night, but the demand continues strong. All classes of buyers, weavers and knitters have been in the market for good sized lots during the past week.

Many of the manufacturers of fine and fancy fabrics in this city now regret they were such free sellers for deliveries running through the winter when the fine goods market first began to strengthen early in the fall. In the past fortnight they have been obliged to reject considerable business offered at very attractive prices simply because they had committed practically their entire production for the next three to four months. The extra staple cotton that the fine goods mills require has been very firm, even while common cotton has been declining, and this has been one of the bullish factors in the fine goods division of the market. The principal reason for the upward movement, however, is the simple law of supply and demand, as a result of the prosperity all over the country.

Fall River sales of print cloth yarn goods during the past week are estimated at only 180,000 pieces, which would not cover the Fall River mills' full production, running as they are to-day. The print cloth mills have only a moderate amount of forward business in hand, and they have sizable stocks of many styles of goods. However, the manufacturers, confident of a coming improvement in this as in other divisions of the market, are holding firm on prices, and are running their mills practically full. On narrow goods there is little money in the business, but on wide and medium wide odds and fancies, on towels and satens, there is a more satisfactory return.

Mill shares continue to advance, but the upward movement has not been so general lately.

CONDITION OF RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business Friday were as follows (last three figures omitted):

RESOURCES	
Gold:	
Coin and credit in vault.....	\$257,873
Settlement fund.....	78,330
Redem. fd. with U. S.....	80,000
Treas.....	1,184
Total gold reserve.....	337,387
Leg. tend. notes, silver, etc.....	29,978
Within 30 days.....	6,742
Within 60 days.....	13,379
Within 90 days.....	18,190
Other maturities.....	11,494
Total.....	52,696
Investments.....	52,677
United States bonds.....	14,523
Municipal warrants.....	13,603
Fed. reserve notes, net.....	397,879
Due from other fed. res.....	20,959
bks. net.....	21,831
All other assets.....	489,276
Total resources.....	\$2,571,810
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in.....	54,900
United States deposits.....	15,000
Reserve deposits, net.....	397,879
All other liabilities.....	7,000
Total liabilities.....	489,276
Gold res. against net liabli.....	82.5%
Cash res. against net liabli.....	81.1%
Cash res. against liabli, after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of federal reserve notes in circulation.....	90.0%
(A) After deduction of items in circulation between fed. res. bks. vis.....	91.7%

YEAR'S OUTLOOK FOR MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

If International Mercantile Marine's net profits in November and December average only \$5,000,000 for each month, it is expected that the year as a whole will show a balance of net equal to between \$43,000,000 and \$45,000,000. If the higher figure were attained, this would mean a balance for the \$51,000,000 preferred stock after taking out a 50 per cent British war tax of close to \$40 per share.

For the first seven months of the current fiscal year, the period to Aug. 1, net profits averaged \$5,000,000 a month. September was a particularly good month with a net of better than \$4,500,000 and October earnings climbed still higher with a balance of \$4,666,000.

It should be remembered that freight rates have been steadily climbing and boats have been literally stuffed with freight to relieve cargo congestion in New York and give the Allies the bulk of shipments they have so greatly needed.

It is also to be remembered that during the course of the next few weeks the Mercantile Marine will have in transatlantic operation the larger portion of the 102,000 tons of boats it has purchased from the Pacific Mail. This will tend to swell earnings.

In response to a recent letter of inquiry Receiver P. A. Franklin says:

"There is no truth in the statement that the governments of Great Britain and France are making settlement of freight bills in short-term notes; and that these notes were not looked upon by our bookkeepers and accountants as cash."

"We are regularly collecting freight money on the traffic we are carrying; and the estimated earnings that we have made public are the results of our monthly operations."

SHIPBUILDING BOOM ASSUMES RECORD SIZE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American ship yards have under construction more vessels than ever before were building in the United States to add to an American merchant marine whose gross tonnage already is the largest in the country's history, says a report issued by the commissioner of navigation.

Ninety-eight merchant vessels of more than 3000 tonnage are being built or are under contract. These, with many small vessels being constructed, have a total tonnage of 761,511.

The total tonnage of ships under the American flag, numbering 26,888, Dec. 1, was \$444,258, a net gain of more than 50,000 tons since July 1.

There was a net gain of 187 ships, despite 272 vessels lost, abandoned and sold to aliens. Twenty-three came under the American flag from foreign registry and 436 were completed in shipyards.

Altogether 171 foreign vessels have taken American registry under the act of Aug. 14, 1914. Ninety-eight American vessels have been transferred to foreign registry since August.

Many big vessels are being built. Thirteen mentioned in the report are of more than 10,000 tons, 20 are of tonnage between 7000 and 10,000, and 38 are of from 5000 to 7000 tons. Eleven vessels are colliers, 47 oil vessels, 34 general freight vessels and six passenger and freight vessels.

MINNESOTA IRON ORE OUTPUT HEAVY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—More than \$800,000 will be collected for 1915 by Minnesota in royalties from ore mined on state lands and these, with the minimum royalties on non-active mines, will bring a total income from the state's iron holdings of \$875,000, says the Journal.

The prediction that the state mines would break a record this year was not realized, as the total output of the 19 active mines, although reaching 2,400,000 tons and far exceeding the average yearly output, does not rank with the 1913 figure of 2,875,982 tons.

Through the old mining contracts the state has sold the ore on state lands at 25 cents a ton, while other leases are obtaining much larger royalties, under favorable conditions as high as \$1 a ton.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

LONDON, England.—A dispatch from Berlin says a statement of the Reichsbank issued on Dec. 15 showed the following changes: Gold increased 1,571,000 marks; discounts increased 283,511,000 marks; loans increased 1,062,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 58,891,000 marks and deposits increased 98,457,000 marks. Decreases: Metal stocks, treasury certificates and notes of other banks, 134,876,000 marks; treasury bills 2,360,000 marks.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England.—Metal prices: Spot copper £82 17s. 6d., up £2 5s.; future copper £83 2s. 6d., up £1 17s. 6d.; electro copper £99 10s., up £1 10s. Sales spot copper 20 tons; futures 600 tons. Spot tin £168 10s., up £1; future tin £169, up 10s.; strait tin £171 10s., up 10s. Sales spot tin 100 tons; futures 200 tons. Spot lead £28 17s. 6d., up 2s. 6d.; future lead £28 7s. 6d., up 2s. 6d.; spot spelter £90; futures spelter £78.

SOUTHERN BANK SEES BETTERMENT IN ALL SECTIONS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A review of conditions for the closing month of the year reveals a decided tone of betterment from all sections of the country, says the First National Bank of this city. There may be found many evidences of fundamental causes for a continuous activity in business, including good prices and a fair demand for agricultural products and live stock, increased railway tonnage and earnings, a greater lack of unemployed, better markets for lumber, oil and metals, a recurring need for manufactured products and a plentifulness of money for every legitimate commercial project.

For some weeks the greater impetus toward better times has been in the direction of supplying the needs of the foreign markets, but now the domestic industry has begun to assert itself more strongly, with the result that communities, other than those favored by the opportunity to grow or manufacture certain exportations, to satisfy the demands of warfare, are resuming rather normal proportions in volume of transactions with a consequent increase in the degree of liquidation. A continuous growth of such a comparison in favor of a purely internal progress would reduce the somewhat substantial apprehension of the student of economic conditions, who is concerned about an excessive and too rapid commercial expansion, in the face of a future so entirely obscure. Even the reckless must know that the past contains no parallel for our guidance in forecasting the requirements of the approaching seasons, and that any analysis of conditions, conscientiously made, must still be tempered by an abundance of caution.

Diversification, a somewhat hackneyed term just now, contains in its true sense, the greatest opportunity for a substantial reform of our present conditions in the South. It is the logical remedy for the weevil-ridden territory, but even the continuous cotton producer should be encouraged to raise a supply of food and feed sufficient for his annual needs. If this were accomplished the matter of reducing the acreage would be automatically solved, commensurate with the lessened degree of both land and labor. The tenant farmer or small owner, would be less dependent upon incurred obligations for supplies for family and feed bills for stock, and could revise his debts at the bank by converting them into commodity loans, with the storing of his staple. The raising of a greater number of crops will be of financial benefit to the single crop producer.

The enactment of uniform warehouse laws, and the encouragement of more and better distributed warehouse facilities would render more practical the advantageous plan of gradually marketing the crop of a given season, with beneficial price results to the producer, greater liquidation for the lender and less congestion to the transportation companies.

Local conditions in our own district remain encouraging for a continuation of a fair volume of business.

DIVIDENDS

The Providence Gas Company has declared a dividend of \$1 per share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20. Pacific Telephone Telegraph Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15.

The Gold & Stock Telegraph Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The South Carolina Light, Power & Railways Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable on Jan. 3, 1916, to stock of record Dec. 23, 1915.

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 23. This compares with previous semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

The Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the first preferred and of 1 1/4 per cent on the second preferred stocks, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 20.

California Petroleum Company declared quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 3. Quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent were paid on California Petroleum preferred from Jan. 1, 1913, to April 1, 1915. On July 1, 1915, the rate was reduced to 1 per cent quarterly.

The Washburn Wire Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 2 per cent together with a dividend of 1/4 of 1 per cent to make a total dividend of 8 per cent for the year on the common stock, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—American Railways 29, Cambria Steel 76, Electric Storage Battery 66, General Asphalt 67, Lehigh Valley 81 3/4, Philadelphia Company 44, Philadelphia Electric 28 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 20, Philadelphia Traction 80, Union Traction 45, United Gas Improvement 89.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report issued by the census bureau today placed the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1915 to Dec. 13 at 10,303,263 bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 13,972,236 bales in 1914 and 12,927,428 bales in 1913.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Combinations of 24 Cuban sugar companies, involving \$50,000,000, is expected to be completed soon.

Christiania, Norway special says orders for four motor-propelled ships of 3500 tons each, to cost \$200,000, have been placed at Baltimore, Md.

Estimated that American farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year business of more than \$1,400,000,000.

Pittsburgh dispatch says that biggest holiday pay in local history, \$8,000,000, will be distributed by steel and iron mills of Pittsburgh and suburbs this week. All weekly bank clearing records in history of St. Louis were broken last week when St. Louis Clearing House Association reported total clearings of \$100,263,069.

Vacuum Oil Company has placed orders for two new tank steamers and one general cargo steamer. All three will be placed under American flag and enter export service.

Leading retail houses of New York report general prosperity strongly reflected by holiday trade. Trade advance was estimated at from 20 per cent to double last year's business.

Government of the Philippine islands has completed arrangements for purchase of stock of the Manila railway, largely held by a syndicate headed by James Speyer of New York.

Hallgarten & Co. are expected to announce financing of the Hartman Corporation, a Chicago mail order house, which is expected to take the form of a common stock issue limited to \$12,000,000.

Argentine government has been negotiating with National City Bank of New York and other institutions for a temporary loan of less than \$10,000,000 to meet maturities until the middle of next year when a large loan will be floated if conditions warrant it.

The National City Bank of New York has confirmed the report that the Norwegian government had negotiated a loan for \$5,000,000. The loan will run for seven years and bear 6 per cent interest. The proceeds of the loan are to be devoted to the financing of commercial transactions.

An entirely new method of producing pure iron, which it is believed, will save the electrical industries of the country more than \$15,000,000 annually, has been discovered by Dr. Trygve Yensen, an assistant in engineering experiment station of University of Illinois.

The Paducah & Illinois Railroad Company has sold \$3,500,000 4 1/2 per cent 40-year sinking fund gold bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and the National, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company, to a syndicate of Chicago, western, northwestern and southern bankers.

For the past decade the automobile industry shows an increase in volume and value of product of 3278 per cent. By the end of the fiscal year 1916 it is expected there will be in the United States one automobile for every eight families of four persons; at present it is estimated there are 2,000,000 pleasure cars in use in America, or one to every 50 persons.

Pittsburgh special says that buying pig iron for the latter half of 1916 is under way. Market is largely oversold in some sections. In eastern Pennsylvania it is estimated that bookings aggregate 500,000 tons, with stocks about one seventh of this tonnage. Virginia furnace orders total 300,000 tons with stock at 150,000 tons.

Columbia Trust Company, New York, will give 10 per cent of its surplus earnings to employees' fund and 10 per cent of yearly salaries will be given employees of United States Mortgage & Trust Company. Both firms also declared extra dividends. Bankers Trust Company voted \$20,000 to a workers' benefit fund, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will distribute \$42,000 among 8500 employees.

Tientsin, China, correspondence says that contracts have been signed with a Massachusetts concern for \$900,000 worth of machinery for establishment of two modern cotton-spinning mills there, to have 25,000 spindles, and be capable of expansion to double that number after sufficient labor has been trained. The Chinese minister of agriculture and commerce is shareholder in one company and the minister of finance is interested in another. This is the first time American cotton manufacturing machinery has been sold in China in large quantities.

BIRMINGHAM IRON MARKET STRONGER

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The southern iron market is hardening to a basis of \$15 for No. 2 foundry f. o. b. Birmingham. Two of the larger makers have already gone to that level. Republic Iron & Steel offers nothing under \$15 and made one or two sales at that figure during the latter portion of last week. Slove-Shell also advanced to \$15 on Dec. 10. Tennessee Company has been selling iron recently at \$14. \$14.25 and \$14.50, according to desirability of business offered, and makes no specific statement as to what basis it is on. Market at the close of the week was stiff at \$14.50, with perhaps a small amount of metal to be had at \$14. An offer of \$14 for 1000 tons of No. 3 was declined. All makers are so well sold ahead that higher prices are easily obtained. A lot of high silicon iron made by the Alabama Company has sold at \$17, which is \$1 over the best prior price.

UTAH APEX'S YEAR

Report of Utah Apex Mining Company for year ended Aug. 31, 1915, shows net earnings of \$194,038 compared with \$54,561 in previous year.

AMERICAN WOOLEN'S CHARTER PLAN IN OPERATION SOON

Saving in Taxes Will Amount to Substantial Percentage on Common Stock—Company Has Prospered Lately on Account of War Business—Position of Securities

The American Woolen Company should be operating under its Massachusetts charter before many months and it is expected that the saving in taxes will amount to several hundred thousands of dollars which would be equal to a substantial per cent on the common stock.

The company has been benefited by the war for two reasons, one being that the war has prevented importations which the present tariff would otherwise have allowed and the other direct foreign buying. The latter has been practically all in woollens and for that reason the woolen plants of the company have been pushed to turn out the goods fast enough. Hence the war has protected the company against competition of cheap foreign labor in its chief business of manufacturing worsted goods while the orders from the nations at war are keeping its entire capacity for woolen goods in operation.

There is a belief in some quarters that the end of the war will mean the existence of a vast amount of idle labor in Europe and hence that labor will be cheap; so it is argued the question of changing the tariff to prevent a flood of cheap foreign goods is important to the American Woolen Company. There are not so many who expect a market glut with cheap labor after the war ends as there were, however, and the fact is pointed out that for years there will be an enormous amount of reconstruction work to be done, which will give employment to vast numbers.

A statistical review of the position of American Woolen common recently published gave the following as showing the value behind the stock:

"The recent high price of \$57.50 a share for the common stock may be too high for an issue that is hardly likely to pay dividends in the near future, but there is substantial value behind American Woolen common. The net tangible assets applicable to the junior issue as of Dec. 31 last, amounted to \$15,024,436, equal as a liquidating value to a little more than \$75 a share on the 200,000

FOREIGN TRADE STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, reports the total commodity imports and exports for October, 1915, and 10 months ended September, classified as follows (000 omitted):

	1915	1914
Imports—		
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$60,859	\$43,956
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	28,180	21,420
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured for further use in manufacturing.....	14,248	18,274
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	20,705	20,949
Miscellaneous.....	23,550	32,254
Total imports.....	\$149,172	\$138,080
Exports—		
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	56,441	32,280
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	30,441	36,224
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured for further use in manufacturing.....	58,662	37,411
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	41,505	28,571
Miscellaneous.....	128,700	63,580
Foreign exports.....	11,093	2,244
Total exports.....	\$328,000	\$195,404
Imports—		
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$565,496	\$325,699
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	197,419	196,934
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured for further use in manufacturing.....	238,331	226,638
Mfrs for further use in manufacturing.....	211,183	238,655
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	238,128	346,872
Miscellaneous.....	10,703	18,830
Total exports.....	\$1,451,267	\$1,548,531
Exports—		
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$475,205	\$230,411
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	332,192	395,003
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured for further use in manufacturing.....	503,334	187,677
Mfrs for further use in manufacturing.....	369,613	290,860
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	1,004,418	619,544
Miscellaneous.....	107,324	7,607
Foreign exports.....	48,427	31,701
Total exports.....	\$2,890,515	\$1,662,506

BITUMINOUS COAL PRICES ARE HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bituminous coal at the mines for New York delivery has been advanced 25 cents to \$2.75. Price for New England delivery has been advanced to \$3.25. West Virginia coals are now selling between \$1.75 and \$2.

While recessions in prices are looked for in individual cases, it is felt that the crest of prices has not yet been reached. In addition to demand there is a certain amount of storage taking place, in view of possible complications in the spring because of wage demands to be made.

STEEL PRICES ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Middle west steel producers have advanced minimum price on bars, plates and shapes to \$1.80 per 100 pounds.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters were issued last week to the following new Massachusetts corporations by the commissioner of corporations:

R. H. Stearns Company of Boston—Incorporators, Frank W. Stearns, Richard H. Stearns, Robert W. Maynard, Arthur W. Maynard, Walter D. Maynard, Arthur B. Chapin, William I. Wood; wholesale and retail dry goods; authorized capital, \$2,850,000.
King Granite Machine Company, Milford—Frank McQuaid, John Nolan, Edward M. King; \$28,000.
Thompson Bros., Inc., Brockton—Lucy E. Thompson, Lena A. Thompson, Sarah R. Thompson, Herbert M. Pillsbury; Shoes; \$400,000.
Standard Harness and Saddle Company, Boston—Benjamin Berman, Nathan M. Price, Albert M. Berman; \$15,000.
Colonial Lyeum Bureau, Inc., Boston—Isadore Buxbaum, Jacob Buxbaum, Edward A. Edgerly; \$50,000.
S. Buxbaum Co., Brookline—Isadore Buxbaum, Isadore Buxbaum, Jacob Buxbaum; wholesale and retail grocery; \$50,000.
The Brigham Company, Springfield—Ernest D. Bugbee, Matthew J. Fox, Gertrude E. Shea; general merchandise; \$100,000.
Rinaldi Film Company, Pittsfield—Henry J. Baratta, Eugenio Baratta, Leonida L. Rinaldi; \$6000.
Sichel Provision Company, Boston—Herman Sichel, Albert Halberstadt, Alfred H. Coughlin; \$25,000.
Auto Buyer's Finance Company, Boston—Leroy F. Russell, Margaret G. Moore, Marguerite M. Reagan; \$50,000.
Hart Hearty Company, Pittsfield—Henry J. Ryan, Walter C. Kellogg, William H. Mara; \$12,500.
New Ocean House Annex, Inc., Boston—Reginald H. Johnson, Raymond S. Wilkins; \$100,000.
Island Farm Cranberry Company, Inc., Carver—Catherine M. Costello, Frank D. Costello, Andrew F. O'Brien; \$20,000.
Commonwealth Film Company, Gloucester—Rupert J. Chute, Neil Macdonald, Edward J. Sullivan; \$50,000.
The Hawley-Cowan Company, Boston—Philip E. Hawley, James F. Cowan, Clarence L. Newton; automobiles; \$60,000.

GASOLINE 22 CENTS AT WHOLESALE

Wholesale price of gasoline has been advanced one cent a gallon to 22 cents. This is the eighth consecutive advance since last spring, and represents an increase of 69 per cent from the low price of the year—13 cents.

Steady rise in gasoline prices throughout the country has been in progress for several weeks as the outcome of continuous advances in crude oil. In August, 1914, Oklahoma crude oil was selling for 40 cents a barrel. Saturday last it was \$1.20. Pennsylvania crude in August, 1914, was \$1.35 per barrel; last Saturday \$2.15.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 47 1/2, cables 47 1/2, francs cables 58 1/2, checks 58 1/2, marks 7 1/2 and 7 1/2.

INTERBOROUGH EARNINGS ARE SATISFACTORY

For Year Ended June 30 Last More Than \$1,000,000 Excess Over Necessities for Proposed New Bond Issue Shown

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As regards the offering of first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at 98 1/2, and accrued interest attention is called to the satisfactory statement of earnings for the year ended June 30, last, which showed more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund on the entire \$180,957,000 bonds authorized to be issued to Jan. 1, 1917, for construction and equipment, notwithstanding the fact that the company has as yet received no return from the investment to be made by it and the city in the construction and equipment of the new lines. With the completion of the new lines, 170 per cent will be added to the miles of track now in operation in the subway and 20 per cent to the elevated lines. After this is accomplished, the interest and sinking fund will amount to \$9,657,420 per annum, as against which the net income of the company for the year ended June 30, 1915 was \$10,737,557.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

N. C. A. A. WILL PROBABLY ACT ON SUMMER BASEBALL

This Year's Annual Meeting of the National Collegiate Association Is Expected to Work Out Some Solution for Question of College Amateur

NEW YORK.—That this year's annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which is to be held in this city next week Tuesday will be the largest and one of the most important that this organization has ever held is the opinion of those who have been following the work of that association since its organization.

When first started the larger colleges did not seem to take much interest in its work. Harvard was one of those which preferred to handle its athletic problems directly with its opposing colleges. It was not long, however, before Harvard began to see the good that the association was doing and the result was that the Crimson joined the organization. Since then practically all the large colleges have become members, the latest acquisition being Yale University.

For the first time in the history of the organization a former President of the United States will be one of the leading speakers. Prof. W. H. Taft has accepted an invitation to speak, and will talk on "College Athletics." Other speakers will be Dean L. B. Briggs of Harvard, president of the association; President H. A. Garfield of Williams College, Prof. R. N. Corwin of Yale; Prof. Albert LeFevre of the University of Virginia and Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton University.

In addition to the addresses to be delivered much attention will undoubtedly be given to the question of summer baseball and amateur athletics in general. The events of the past fall, notably the case of the five Yale athletes who have been debarred from intercollegiate baseball because they accepted their board for a few weeks while playing on a club nine on Long Island last summer. Also the case of George Brickley, who, although a member of the Philadelphia American league team last summer, was allowed to play on the Trinity College football team this fall.

There is no doubt that these cases and one or two that took place in the Western Conference this fall have brought college athletics to the point where some drastic action must be taken if it is to be kept on the level of strict amateurism. It is pretty generally believed that there has been more or less violation of amateur rules by more college students than have been declared ineligible this fall, but these violators have either escaped detection by college authorities or else their violation has been a technical one which, while it did not strictly break a rule, should have been considered as doing so.

That summer baseball is the real cause of 90 per cent of the infractions of college amateur rules can hardly be questioned. A good ball player is always in demand especially among the summer hotels which have been accustomed to maintain teams to play with other hotel teams in their vicinity. Few are the college boys who care to or can afford to play for nothing and so they are tempted to break the rules and oftentimes fail to report to the college authorities or voluntarily withdraw from their college teams.

Some of the eastern colleges, notably Brown University, have been permitting summer baseball in a restricted form and this plan will probably be proposed to the National Collegiate Association next week as the real solution of the problem. That this will meet with opposition from most of the colleges is practically certain and it is extremely doubtful if it receives any attention.

That summer baseball be entirely barred from the college athlete is also apt to meet with considerable opposition. There seem to be two reasons for this. One is that it will simply mean that some of the best ball players will try to play despite the rule, and this will result in deceit. The other is the idea maintained by many that it is unfair to the good ball player to deprive him of a right to play in the summer for his board and expenses if another athlete is to be allowed to earn money in other forms of employment which are offered him solely because he is a good athlete in some form or other.

There is today no rule which says an athlete shall not accept a position at some summer camp as a counselor. Many of the best athletes in the big colleges have been working in these places for several years looking out for the boys, helping them in their studies, perhaps showing them how to do some branch of athletics and even competing on terms representing their camp against some other or a hotel team. That these counselors secured their positions through their athletic ability is pretty widely believed by the general public and if a college athlete is to be allowed to take money during the summer, it is right to deprive the good ball player of a right to earn his living during the summer and perhaps secure a little extra to help him through college. Then, too, if the athlete is to be debarred from earning money in the summer, should the regular college student be allowed to work for pay during the same time?

College athletics have developed very rapidly during the past 15 or 20 years. They have become so universal and well known that they are attracting much attention from the public. This has resulted in the situation as regards amateurism being as complex as it is at

the present time. There is no question but the standard of college athletics has gradually improved during the past few years; but it now looks as if the situation had reached that point where something more than mere rules would be needed to straighten out the situation to the satisfaction of all.

While the adoption of rules will undoubtedly tend to make the standard of amateurism in the colleges better, it will take more than this entirely to accomplish the aim of the National Collegiate Association. The graduate, undergraduate and the athlete himself must work toward maintaining the higher ideals sought for and do his individual part toward seeing that amateurism is maintained in its best type.

This is expected to be the chief duty before the National Collegiate Association and if it handles this situation as well as it did the football rules question and the other matters of importance it has had to face during the past 10 years or so, the question will be cleaned up to the satisfaction of all.

INDOOR POLO IS TO NAME DATES FIRST OF MONTH

Executive Board Scheduled to Meet Jan. 6 and Give Out the Playing Dates and Handicaps

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When the executive board of the Indoor Polo Association holds its next meeting Jan. 6, it is expected that a schedule of games and a list of handicaps will be adopted and the championship series begin at once. This was practically decided upon at the last meeting of the association which was held during the latter part of last week.

Twenty-four delegates were present at the meeting and several matters of importance taken up. Secretary Lang read an acceptance from Capt. J. R. Lindsay, on behalf of the West Point Polo Club, of honorary membership in the association and endorsing the plans to systematize the practice games and matches. President Sherman then gave out the substance of a talk he had previously had with Captain Lindsay, to the effect that if the teams of the Indoor Polo Association would go to West Point Saturdays, games would be arranged for them with the cadets. As to return matches, on the midweek schedule to be arranged later, a team of officers would come down to fill them. On this basis Captain Lindsay thought West Point would be able to join in a regular interclub schedule of contests.

A resolution presented by T. K. Alford and Edward Maher was unanimously adopted, pledging the Indoor Polo Association to the proposition made by Captain Lindsay.

It was voted that in matches between home teams and teams from out of town the visitors should be provided with mounts to minimize the cost of travel. The plan adopted will be the drawing of the mounts by lots so that no player shall be favored.

It was decided in view of the holidays to leave the details for the practice games to be played prior to Jan. 5 to the clubs and not to frame a schedule for them. The secretary is now in correspondence with clubs in Boston, Providence and New Haven and at the next meeting he expects to have a number of new applications for membership to propose.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Yale varsity basketball team defeated West Point Saturday 29 points to 19.

The Maryland Agricultural College has applied for membership in the South Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The City Athletic Club of New York defeated the Princeton varsity in their annual match Saturday by nine straight matches.

The Annapolis academy basketball five opened its season of 1915-1916 Saturday evening by defeating Loyola College 30 to 20.

H. B. Hoskins, '17, center back on the Princeton varsity soccer football team, has been elected captain for next year. His home is in Beirut, Syria.

The Cornell varsity basketball team defeated New York University at New York Saturday 34 points to 33. Sutterby shot the winning goal with only 10 seconds to play.

On account of conditions of the course the senior A. U. cross-country championship run which was to have been held Saturday over the Van Cortlandt park, New York, course was postponed until Jan. 8.

Public school 62 of New York city won the annual elementary school games of the Public School Athletic League at Madison Square Garden Saturday evening with 33 points. Public school 10, which won the title last year, finished second with 26 points.

BASEBALL STILL TALKING TERMS OF PEACE PACT

Men Who Are Confering Over the Situation Will Again Meet in Cincinnati Tomorrow Morning

Just what the status of baseball peace is at the present time appears to be pretty uncertain, so far as the general public is concerned. Whether the men who are handling the peace deliberations or the other club owners have any more definite knowledge regarding the situation cannot be told at this time as they refuse to give out any official statements regarding the situation and will probably not change this attitude for some days. The meetings which were held in New York city Friday and Saturday undoubtedly resulted in a considerable discussion of the differences between the two factions; but further than to state that the conferences would be resumed tomorrow morning at Cincinnati, nothing official was given out.

When it was announced that the American league had appointed a committee to go to New York and confer with the National and Federal league committees, it was thought that peace would soon be brought about; but the questions which were brought up at the meetings which have offered a number of conditions which are going to take more or less time in bringing to a satisfactory solution.

From what can be learned there are two questions which offer considerable opposition to the bringing about of peace. They are the dissolving of the Federal league suit against organized baseball which was brought before Judge K. M. Landis about a year ago, and what shall be done with the Federal league players. It is understood that organized baseball demands that the suit be dissolved before any definite steps are taken toward peace, and while it is generally stated that the Federal league does not want to ask for the dissolution of this suit until it is assured that peace can be made on terms satisfactory to its interests, it is thought that steps will be taken by that organization to have the suit abandoned, provided Judge Landis is willing.

The question of what is to be done with the Federal league players appears to be a very intricate one. Federal league owners are said to be in favor of having organized baseball take over all the players who have valid contracts, while organized baseball is said to be opposed to taking some of the players. Large amounts of money are involved in the player question, and if the National and American leagues are to assume all these contracts, it will mean a big financial burden to them. Then, too, some of the players under contract to the Federals were formerly under contract to National or American league clubs, and there seems to be considerable opposition to taking them back.

With both organized baseball and the Federal league apparently anxious to come to terms, prospects of the meeting in Cincinnati resulting in terms being agreed to satisfactory to both sides appear bright, and, although it may take some time to bring the question to a satisfactory ending, the result is sure to help professional baseball in the end.

CORNELL FAVORS EARLY DATE FOR ANNUAL REGATTA

ITHACA, N. Y.—When the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association meets to decide upon the date of the Poughkeepsie regatta, Cornell's representative, C. E. Treman, will cast his ballot for June 17, instead of July 1. Cornell University, in spite of reports that the earlier date would conflict with examinations, and was therefore not acceptable to the college, favors June 17.

It is true that the oarsmen will have to go to Poughkeepsie earlier than usual, at a time when final examinations for the second term are in progress, but faculty members of the committee on student affairs and of the athletic council believe that this problem can be solved by sending a member of the faculty who can conduct the examinations in the training quarters.

Before deciding to support the earlier date the Cornell authorities consulted Coach Courtney, who gave his consent. He said that it would mean harder training for the oarsmen, but the date would mean fairer tidal conditions, for which he has always contended.

PICKUPS

Tomorrow will find the baseball peace committees conferring in Cincinnati and it is certainly to be hoped that they will be able to come to terms.

The Columbia varsity baseball schedule is due to be announced this week. It is reported that it will be a long one and one of the best the Blue and White have ever had.

The New York National and American league teams are to play a series of exhibition games at the Polo grounds April 7, 8 and 9. This is the first time these teams have ever engaged in a spring series of games, although they have met in post-series games.

HAVERFORD HAS COLLEGE SOCCER FOOTBALL TITLE

Victory Over the University of Pennsylvania Decides Championship for the Season of 1915

STANDING OF THE SOCCER TEAMS				
College	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts
Haverford	4	0	2	10
Pennsylvania	4	1	1	7
Yale	3	2	1	7
Columbia	3	3	0	6
Princeton	2	2	1	5
Cornell	1	1	1	3
Harvard	0	5	0	0

HAVERFORD, Pa.—The Haverford College soccer football team is champion of the Intercollegiate Association Football League for 1915 following its holding the University of Pennsylvania to a tie game Saturday the score being 2 goals each.

This was the final game of the championship season, but one game will not be played. That is the one between Harvard and Princeton which was to take the place of the one previously played by these two teams, but thrown out because these Princeton players were ineligible. As the title could not be affected by the replaying of this game, it will not take place.

From point of closeness this season has been one of the best the league has ever had. Haverford wins the championship with 10 points and is the only team in the league which was not defeated at least once. The new champion had two tie games, one with Cornell and the other with Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania finished a good second with 7 points to its credit. The Red and Blue lost only one game and were held to a tie only once and that was by the champions. Yale finished third with 7 points to its credit while Columbia was a close fourth with 6 points. The Columbia team made a very successful showing early in the series, but fell off in its playing later. Princeton finished third after starting in what appeared to be championship form. The loss of three of its best players through ineligibility was a severe blow to the Orange and Black. Cornell did not make a good showing winning only one game. Harvard made one of the poorest showings ever made by the Crimson in the league. The team failed to win a single game and did not even tie one.

BOSTON TENNIS & RACQUET CLUB ADDING TO LEAD

MASSACHUSETTS INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS				
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Boston Tennis and Racquet	12	0	1,000	
Harvard Club	8	4	.666	
Boston Athletic Association	5	8	.416	
Randolph Club	4	8	.333	
Union Boat Club	4	8	.333	
Newton Center Tennis Club	3	9	.250	

Boston Tennis & Racquet Club continues to add to its lead in the Massachusetts State Squash Tennis Association interclub series, and today finds that organization leading the Harvard Club by four games, having a perfect average of 1,000 as against .666 for the Harvard players.

Three matches were played Saturday, Tennis & Racquet making a clean sweep against the Randolph club, it being the third time Tennis & Racquet had won all its games. The Harvard Club bettered its standing taking three out of the four games played with the Newton Center Tennis Club and Boston Athletic Association divided the honors with the Union Boat Club. The summary:

M. F. Burnham, Tennis & Racquet, defeated G. E. Winants, Randolph, 15-12, 15-10.	
G. Hutchins, Tennis & Racquet, defeated H. Morgan, Randolph, 15-11, 10-15, 15-9, 15-8.	
M. Bartlett, Tennis & Racquet, defeated H. B. Henderson, Randolph, 15-10, 15-10, 9-15, 15-10.	
N. W. Cabot, Tennis & Racquet, defeated H. B. Wigglesworth, Randolph, 15-10, 15-9, 15-9.	
H. A. Lindsey, B. A. A., defeated F. A. Harding, Union Boat, 15-11, 18-16, 15-13.	
W. A. Carl, B. A. A., defeated J. P. Pierce, Union Boat, 17-14, 18-16, 15-12.	
C. C. Peabody, Union Boat, defeated H. A. Gedeny, B. A. A., 18-15, 17-15, 12-15, 15-13.	
H. B. Shaw, Union Boat, defeated R. A. Powers, B. A. A., 15-18, 11-15, 17-16, 17-15, 17-10.	
C. Frothingham, Harvard, defeated H. Richardson, 15-13, 9-15, 15-12, 15-8.	
R. C. Bray, Newton Center, defeated Mr. Kellogg, Harvard, 9-15, 10-15, 15-10, 15-10, 15-11.	
J. W. Cummin, Harvard, defeated E. A. Andrews, 15-9, 15-8, 15-18, 15-9.	
G. Lyon, Harvard, defeated R. L. Dana, Newton Center, 15-9, 10-15, 15-11, 17-16.	

MASS MEETING AT HARVARD There will be a mass meeting of the Harvard students who have joined the Harvard regiment in Emerson hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Addresses will be made by President Lowell, Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Percy D. Houghton and Wells Blanchard '16, chairman of the student council. Plans for the work will be outlined. It is announced that there will be no drilling on Soldiers field in the course which will include military lectures by well known army officers.

TROPHY TO ENCOURAGE SPORTS MADISON, Wis.—To encourage intercollegiate sports at the University of Wisconsin, A. P. Nelson, president of the board of regents, has presented a bronze trophy worth \$500 to be awarded annually to the college which scores the largest number of points during the college year. Credit will be given for excellence in intercollegiate athletics, but stress will be laid on all forms of intercollegiate sports.

COLLEGE FIVES NOW COMPETING FOR 1916 TITLE

Next Intercollegiate Championship Game Takes Place in January—Judging From First Game Race Will Be Keen

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL				
College	W.	L.	P.C.	
Princeton	1	0	1.000	
Yale	0	0	.000	
Pennsylvania	0	0	.000	
Columbia	0	0	.000	
Dartmouth	0	0	.000	
Cornell	0	1	.000	

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While the holiday recess will bring a lull in the championship race of the Intercollegiate Basketball League season of 1916, most of the teams which are represented in that organization will devote their time to practice matches as well as practicing. The next championship game is scheduled for Jan. 7, with Dartmouth playing Columbia here.

The real start of the championship season took place at Princeton last week Friday and if this game is to be taken as a fair sample of what is going to prevail during the entire season, the races should be one of the very best the organization has ever had. Cornell entered the game with Princeton a decided favorite to win as the Red and White was represented by a veteran five and one that had finished second to Yale last winter. Princeton had three of last year's regulars in the line-up and one substitute; but it was hardly to be expected that the Orange and Black would have much chance against the Ithacans. Much of Princeton's victory was due to the playing of Captain McGuire and the Orange and Black is pretty sure to be a big factor in this year's championship.

Of the other colleges in the league Yale has been regarded as a prime favorite to defend the title won last year, but the showing made by the Elis against the Crescent Athletic Club and West Point was not as good as expected, and considerable improvement will have to be shown if the Elis are to win out. Columbia is expected to turn out a very strong five this winter, and the Blue and White is sure to put up a great battle for the championship which it used to win with more or less regularity. Coach Fisher has plenty of veterans to work with and a lot of promising new men. Pennsylvania is also expected to be fully as strong as last winter and the followers of the Red and Blue are picking the five to finish the season much higher up in the standing than was the case in 1915. Dartmouth is not expected to make a very strong showing, although the Green is making strenuous efforts this winter to build up this sport at Hanover. The material appears to be lacking this year and the best that appears to be possible is the development of a good foundation on which a strong team can be developed in 1917.

Last year the race for individual honors was one of the closest the association had ever seen and with Brown and McNichol again competing it is expected that this year will furnish another battle royal between these two basketball stars. Last year Brown of Cornell won out with 119 points for 10 games as against 118 points for McNichol of Pennsylvania for a similar number of games. McNichol made 92 of his points on goals from foul while Brown made only 57 this way. The individual honors for the one game already played are as follows:

Goals Field Foul Pts.			
McGuire, Princeton	6	0	12
Lunden, Cornell	6	0	10
Haas, Princeton	0	5	5
Brown, Cornell	0	3	5
Asmestad, Cornell	1	1	2
Ferree, Princeton	1	0	2

BROWN PLAYERS LEAVE TOMORROW FOR CALIFORNIA

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University football eleven leaves tomorrow for the Pacific coast to play the Washington State eleven Jan. 1 at Pasadena, Cal., in the first football game of 1916.

Captain Andrews, Booth, Butner, Farum, Fraser, Hillhouse, Huggenwig, Je-mas, Maxwell, Murphy, Ormsby, Pollard, Purdy, Saxton, Sprague, Staff, Teets, Wade, Ray Ward, Stan Ward and Weeks will make the trip, as will Dr. F. W. Marvel, Trainer Charles Huggins, Coach Robinson and Manager F. A. Mallou, Jr.

The Brown eleven that faces Washington State will be a far stronger aggregation than the one that defeated Carlisle, 39 to 3, on Thanksgiving day.

DATE GIVEN FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

EASTON, Pa.—Coach H. A. Bruce of the Lafayette College track team, secretary and treasurer also of the M. S. L. S. C., announces that the fourth annual championships of the Middle States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference will be held at New York University on May 13, 1916.

The preliminary trials in both track and field events will be held in the forenoon, starting promptly at 9. The finals in all events will be held in the afternoon, starting promptly at 2:30.

GREATER BOSTON SHOULD FURNISH STRONG HOCKEY

Boston Athletic Association, Harvard Club and Harvard Varsity Are Sure to Be Fast

Followers of hockey in Greater Boston have every reason this winter to look forward to one of the best seasons this popular winter sport has ever known in this city. With the Boston Athletic Association and the Harvard Club maintaining teams in the Amateur Hockey League series as well as in other matches on the Boston Arena rink, and the Harvard varsity playing most of its games in Boston, to say nothing of the fast Massachusetts Institute of Technology seven and various interscholastic teams, there should be many games of more than passing interest.

That the Boston Athletic Association and Harvard are to be represented by two very fast teams becomes more and more apparent. The game played Saturday evening between the B. A. A., who played without their official title on account of the fact that some of the members had not qualified for the B. A. A. team but will before the championship season opens, and the Harvard varsity furnished a surprisingly large amount of really good hockey for so early in the season.

The Boston team won by a score of 3 to 1, but the Crimson squad gave every indication of developing into one of the best hockey teams that has ever represented Harvard. Coach Winsor tried out a lot of substitutes and the seven men who played at the start lacked only team work and more accurate shooting at the goal to make them a very strong aggregation. Among the substitutes there also appear to be one or two players who are sure to be in the competition for regular positions up to the very end of the season.

The Harvard Club has not yet shown what it is capable of doing, but with the squad at the disposal of Coach Winsor, there can be no doubt but this club will develop a very fast team although it does not appear quite as promising as the squad Coach Huntington has at the B. A. A.

School hockey is also sure to furnish some excellent competition as soon as the championship matches start. There has as yet been little or no chance for the school candidates to do any real practice work, but several of the schools are holding over star players from last year who should form good squads around which to develop strong teams.

ST. NICHOLAS IS AFTER VICTORY THIS EVENING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite the fact that St. Nicholas has won one game and the Montreal Stars have only tied one game, the St. Nicholas hockey team will have to defeat the latter this evening if they are to win the Art Ross championship trophy. This is due to the fact that according to the rules of the competition, a tie game counts the same as a victory for the defending team, so that the tie of Saturday evening is really a victory for the Montreal Stars and leaves the series at one victory each.

Saturday's game when the two teams stopped at the end of an extra period with the score tied at 2 goals each, was one of the fastest hockey matches ever seen in New York. H. A. H. Baker, the former Princeton varsity star, was the real star of the contest and he will be looked to this evening to bring the necessary victory to St. Nicholas.

This evening's game will be played with six men on a team during the first half of the competition and seven men during the last half. Should an extra period be necessary, seven men will make up each team.

SWIMMING DATES FOR THE MAROON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The University of Chicago has arranged a swimming meet with the University of Cincinnati. The event will take place at Cincinnati Feb. 10. Chicago's water schedule as now announced is as follows: Jan. 28—Chicago at Northwestern. Feb. 4—Relay at Chicago A. A.; 10—at Cincinnati; 20—Northwestern at Chicago. March 10—Chicago at Wisconsin; 18—Illinois at Chicago; 23 and 24—conference at Northwestern.

ILLINOIS A. C. TO SEND MEN EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Illinois Athletic Club is planning to send some of its track and field performers East this season. It now looks as if the club would have the following schedule: Jan. 21—New York A. C. games. Feb. 5—Jole Ray in invitation mile for Hunter cup, Boston; 9—First regiment meet, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 12—Ray in invitation mile for Baxter cup, New York.

March 10—Missouri A. A. annual indoor carnival, St. Louis.

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN STANDING				
Club	Won	Lost	Are	
Colonial	25	7	537	
Arlington Boat	25	7	545	
Oxford	17	15	543	
Winthrop Yacht	16	16	527	
Cottage Park Yacht	15	17	524	
Dorchester	13	19	520	
Winsor	10	22	516	
City	7	25	522	

HARVARD CHESS PLAYERS LEAVE TUESDAY NIGHT

Six Men Going to New York for Intercollegiate Championship Tourney—Three Days of Play—Chances Fairly Good

Harvard University chess players will leave Boston tomorrow evening on the Fall River steamer on their way to New York to take part in the annual intercollegiate Chess League championship tournament at the Murray Hill hotel Dec. 22, 23 and 24. Six men will make the trip for the Crimson and they believe their chances to be fair. The dates are not entirely satisfactory to the Harvard players, as it will prevent them from going home over the holidays, and Manager R. K. Kenner '16 is not going to make the trip for this reason.

A. S. Ellenberger '16, Robert Johnson '16, L. D. B. LeFevre '17 and E. T. King '18 have been selected to represent Harvard, while the substitutes will be C. H. Fabens '16 and R. G. Sloan '19. Ellenberger is the star of the team and will play the first board. He has been two years at Harvard, and came from Syracuse University, where he held the championship. He played second board in all the matches for Harvard last year, including the intercollegiate. He was runner-up in the Harvard championship last year, and won his match from D. A. Quarles, the Yale star, this year.

Robert Johnson is captain of the team. He played as a substitute in his sophomore year, and played third board on the University team throughout his junior year. He is playing second board this year, and has won the majority of his matches. LeFevre played third board in his freshman year and has played on the varsity team since, although this will be his first year in the intercollegiate. King was first substitute on the varsity team last year, and won the novice championship of the college.

During the three days of the tournament, Harvard will meet Yale, Princeton and Columbia. Harvard has already been defeated once by Princeton and Yale this year. Columbia is generally considered as having the best chance for the title, having won all her matches this year. Princeton should also finish high, with an entire veteran team. Yale has a new team and Harvard should have little trouble in defeating the Blue in this second match.

On the first two days of the tournament, play will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and will end at 8 o'clock in the evening, with intermissions for lunch and dinner. On the third day the players will be the guests of the Yale Club of New York to a breakfast and play will probably start at 11 o'clock and continue as long as necessary. The players will leave New York Saturday morning for their homes if the matches run too late for them to leave Friday night.

The three colleges have named the following players to represent them: Columbia—H. E. Leede, A. J. Mandell, L. F. Korkeas (captain), N. W. Kemp, Substitutes, C. B. Isaacson, M. L. Nankin. Yale—D. A

THE HOME FORUM

"HOW CAN WE KNOW THE WAY?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I WAS in his last talk with his disciples before the feast of the passover, that Jesus, foretelling his departure from the flesh, assured his followers that he was going to prepare a place for them. "And whither I go ye know," he said, "and the way ye know." Every word he had spoken to them through the years of their companionship, and every deed by which he had illustrated the truth of his words, had been showing them that the way of salvation was not to be found in the flesh, but in the power of Spirit to overcome the flesh. So that, had they really understood his teaching, they should have been prepared to see in his approaching crucifixion and resurrection to which he referred, the glorious culmination of his ascending proof of the nothingness of matter and death. They had loved him as a personal teacher and had gladly followed him when he was present with them to lead, yet material sense was so far from having perceived his meaning that Thomas, speaking frankly for uncomprehending materialism, exclaimed, "Lord, we know not whither thou goest; and how can we know the way?" Then it was that Jesus plainly declared the absolute spirituality of the Christ which he had revealed. "I am the way, the truth, and the life," he said, "no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."

The depression of those few dark and terrible days that followed, was in turn succeeded by the conviction that where had seemed death and defeat was naught but life and power. Then the disciples better understood whither the spiritual idea was leading. They saw that the realization of life as Spirit must be won, so far as mortals are concerned, by overcoming Spirit's opposite; and they realized that Jesus had proved the utter nothingness of death, just as he had daily demonstrated in his life and work each successive lesson he had taught. "Explaining and demonstrating the way of divine Science," Mrs. Eddy writes of him on pages 315 and 316 of Science and Health, "he became the way of salvation to all who accepted his word. From him mortals may learn how to escape from evil." The disciples were now convinced that "the way" Jesus had been

teaching them was the way of divine Principle, and, through this understanding, they themselves became successful learners, overcoming the evidence of the very material sense which Thomas had truly said could not know the way, and it is recorded to their credit that "many wonders and signs were done by the apostles." Just so long as the disciples followed in the footsteps of the Master by themselves forsaking the carnal mind for the Mind of Christ, the church reflected the spiritual power of divine healing. But when, this demonstration of the power of Spirit having attracted the attention of the world, Rome decided to add this new thing to the imperial possessions, and ecclesiastical splendor replaced the sovereignty of the Mind of Christ, when, in short, material sense attempted to harness spiritual power to the service of the flesh, then it was that materiality succeeded only in obscuring "the way" which Jesus had pointed out. For a time mortal mind was satisfied with popularity as a substitute for demonstration. But the human mind which demands satisfaction in the senses very inconveniently includes within this false sense the opposite of the same belief in the suffering of the flesh. And for this latter phase of mortal belief, material ingenuity has prepared no sufficient remedy simply because there is no way out of the sufferings of the flesh but the way out of the flesh itself as revealed by Christ Jesus. The way of Truth seems lost to humanity whenever the human mind relapses into sensualism instead of resisting and overcoming it.

Jesus was "the way" in that he pointed the way to mortals in a manner appreciable to material sense. His deeds were all within the range of what is possible to all men in just the ratio that they understand divine Principle. He took cognizance of material conditions of which other mortals are sensible, but not in the same way that unilluminated mortal mind recognizes them. He was not the vassal of material sense, and he admitted material conditions only as unreal manifestations of a false sense of life apart from God, and he overcame them on the basis of the exclusive reality of Spirit

and Spirit's reflection. He was "the way" to mortals by his showing them precisely what and how each one must do to overcome, within one's own sphere of conscious being, the illusion of the senses. The Christ, the spiritual idea which Jesus understood and reflected, is "the way" of Truth, to which there is no material sense. It was because Jesus the Christ understood God as divine Principle, that Jesus, the human Teacher, or Way-shower, was able to demonstrate the supremacy of Spirit in such a manner that the effects of the power of Spirit were perceptible to mortals still believing in the reality of matter. It is because the way of the Christ leads consciousness out of and beyond the evidence of the senses that mortal mind complains that it cannot see whither divine Principle is leading, and fears to follow in the footsteps of the Master.

The way in the flesh seems to be a way of suffering only because the carnal mind resists being overcome, and only until this resistance ceases through the perception and reflection of the Mind of Christ, for in Science "the way" is "the truth, and the life."

The way, to humanity, must always be the way of demonstration over the claims of the flesh just as Christ Jesus overcame the flesh. It is not enough that Jesus explored the way and did his own work aright. This fact will not, of itself, accomplish the passage out of matter into Mind for any other mortal. Each one must do exactly as he did in denying any reality to matter or any other mind than God, divine Mind. To the fleshly mind, "The way is" as Mrs. Eddy says, "straight and narrow, which leads to the understanding that God is the only Life. It is a warfare with the flesh, in which we must conquer sin, sickness, and death, either here or hereafter—certainly before we can reach the goal of Spirit, or life in God." (Science and Health, p. 324.)

Chanticleer

Of all the birds from East to West,
That tuneful are and dear,
I love that farmyard bird the best,
They call him Chanticleer.

Gold plume and copper plume,
Comb of scarlet gay;
'Tis he that scatters night and gloom
And whistles back the day!

He is the sun's brave herald
That ringing his blithe horn,
Calls round a world dew-pearled
The heavenly airs of morn.

O clear gold, shrill and bold,
He calls through creeping mist
The mountains from the night and cold
To rose and amethyst.

The birds of all the forest
Have dear and pleasant cheer,
But yet I hold the rarest
The farmyard Chanticleer.

Red cock or black cock,
Gold cock or white,
The flower of all the feathered flock,
He whistles back the light!

—Katharine Tynan Hinkson.

Dealing with the first performance of "Figaro," which took place in Vienna on the first of May, 1786, Louis Nohl in his "Life of Mozart" (translated by John J. Lalor) allows the account given by Kelley, one of the singers on the occasion, to speak for itself. The story, which has in it "something of a Mozart-like amiability," runs as follows:

"It must be granted that no opera was ever better performed. I have seen it at different times and in all countries, and well performed; and yet the very first performance of it compared with all others is like light to darkness. All the original players had the advantage of being instructed by the composer himself, who endeavored to transfer his own way of looking at it, and his own enthusiasm to their minds. I shall never forget his little, vivacious face glowing with the fire of genius. It is just as impossible to describe it as to paint the sunbeam."

"One evening, when I visited him, he said to me: 'I have just finished a little duet for my opera, and you must hear it.' He seated himself at the piano and sang it. I was carried away, and the musical world will understand my transport—when I say that it was the duet of the countess Ulmaviva with Susanna:

A Man's Goal

The man whose eyes are nailed not on the nature of his act, but on the wages, whether it be money or office or fame, is almost equally low.—Emerson.

The Countryman's Love of the Country

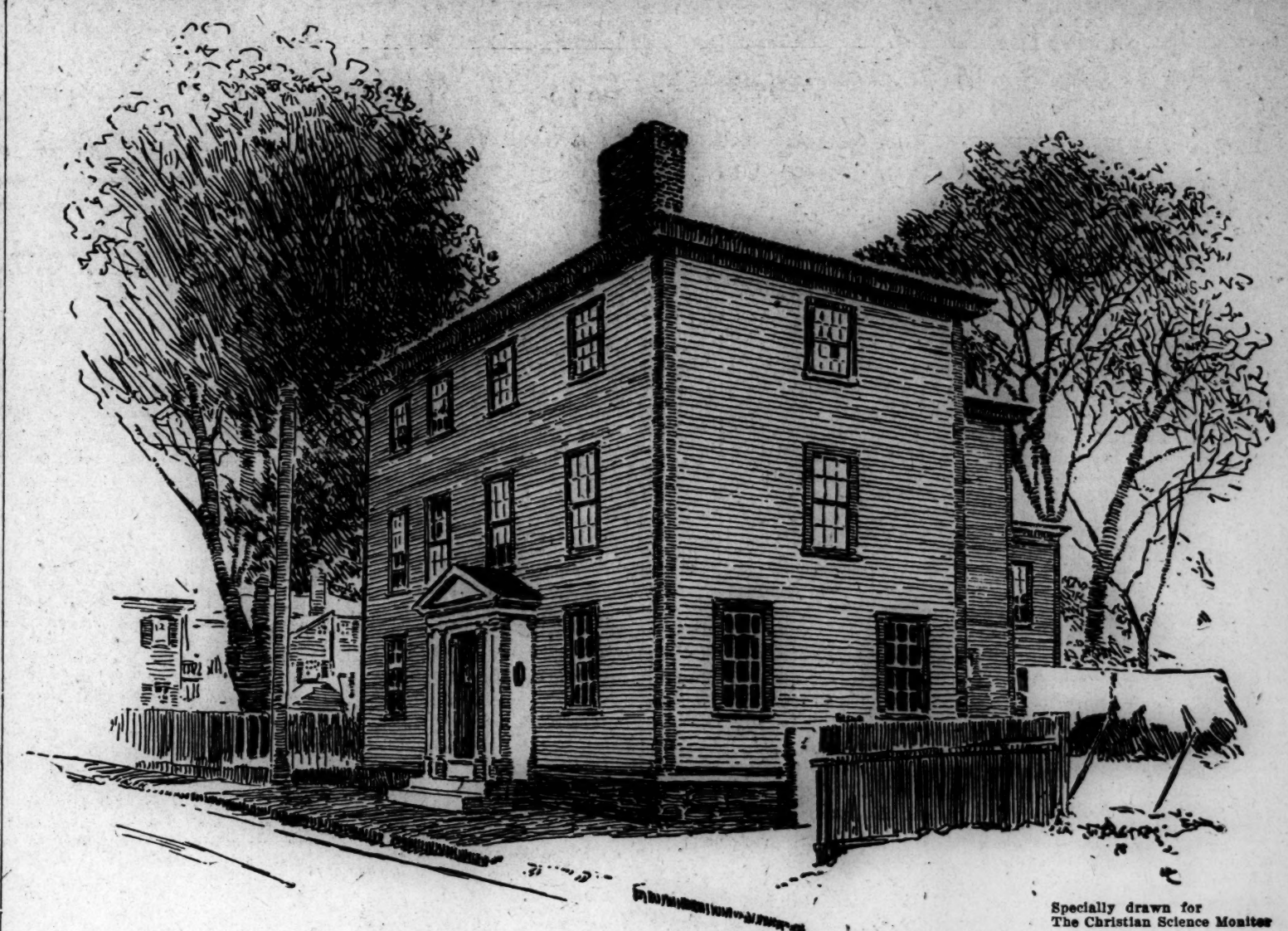
The countryman enjoys the sights and sounds of the country. Mr. Ford Maddox Hueffer considers, upon the whole, "as much as and perhaps with a more pagan enjoyment than any of the townsmen, who get much of their pleasure out of books. A townsman will read of such passages—'A linnet warbles, a bee drops over the hedge, the tips of the hawthorn petals commence to become brown, the odor of bean flowers is wafted from the neighboring field'—a whole catalogue of rural sights and sounds, that will as it were 'waft an odor' of the country into the atmosphere of fog and gaslight."

"And coming into the country, the townsman will find that some of the glamour that he felt in his room attaches for him to the monotonous chaffinch as, with its shimmer of rose, purplish-brown and gray-white it drops, crying 'Pink, pink,' from an elm bough into the long grass beside the footpath."

The countryman, the writer goes on to say, "will certainly not read 'Nature books,' and he will certainly never get into the frame of mind that will make him transfer the thoughts of any book into his attitude vis-à-vis of Nature herself. He has a general phrase that he applies to all these things. 'It does you good . . . It does you good to see the wheat go rippling in great waves up a twenty-acre field; it does you good . . . to hear church-bells chiming melodiously across smooth grass, to hear the birds singing in the dawn, . . . to stand gazing at a great sunset, to hear the jingle of harness as the horses come back from the hayfields in the moonlight.' One man 'likes the feel of the north wind on his hands. Another loves the coolness that comes with the sea wind only after immense heat in a long day; another, the peculiar tang of odor that rises with mist from the

salt marshes. What may influence these tastes you never learn."

"I knew a country solicitor," the writer relates, "a graceless, unsentimental, taciturn man, who repressed with sternness any tendency towards imagination in his children or his clerks. He was offered an exceedingly lucrative partnership in London, and he refused it because of a sunset. It was a long valley that wound away between spurs right into the west, and there the sun always went down with an incredible glow, sending its light level along the bottom, mirroring itself on flat stretches of mist or glistening in winding channels. At the eastward a hill rose, and standing by a windmill the solicitor was accustomed to look at this sunset every Sunday evening. He had seen it for years and he could not leave it. And, indeed, this particular sunset view—it was seen between tall stone pines—attracted all the little town on Sundays."



Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Grimshawe House, Celebrated by Hawthorne, Salem, Massachusetts

There is a significant hint of how Hawthorne's genius transmuted all it touched in the very name of Salem's "Grimshawe House." Giving his characters a local habitation in the old town that was his home the story-teller has

preempted these houses for all time, and places that once knew the name of some actual Salem family now know it no more. This is especially notable in regard to the Grimshawe house, in that the folk here dispossessed were Hawthorne's first and perhaps only intimates in Salem, and it was in this house that he renewed a childhood acquaintance with Sophia Peabody, who became his wife. Yet for all that the house is named for Dr. Grimshawe and his two

youthful wards, fragments of Hawthorne's fancy, and not for the Peabodys. Hawthorne says of the place:

"As I remember it, it did not appear to be an ancient structure, nor one that would ever have been the abode of a very wealthy or prominent family;—a three-story wooden house, perhaps a century old, low-studded, with a square front, standing right upon the street, and a small inclosed porch containing the main entrance, affording a glimpse up and down the street through an oval window on each side, its characteristic was decent respectability, not sinking below the boundary of the genteel."

Gladstone's First Days in the House of Commons

In an autobiographical note, written Lord Morley tells us, when Gladstone was the only commoner left who had sat in the old House of Commons building, Gladstone says:

"I took my seat at the opening of 1833, provided unquestionably with a large stock of schoolboy bashfulness. The first time that business required me to go to the arm of the chair to say something to the Speaker, Manners Sutton—the first of seven whose subject I have been—who was something of a Keate (Headmaster of Eaton), I remember the revival in me bodily of the frame of mind in which a schoolboy stands before his master. But apart from an incidental recollection of this kind, I found it most difficult to believe with any reality of belief, that such a poor and insignificant creature as I could really belong to,

really form a part of, an assembly which, notwithstanding the prosaic character of its entire visible equipment, I felt to be so august. What I may term his corporeal conveniences were, I may observe in passing, marvelously small. I do not think that in any part of the building it afforded the means of so much as washing the hands. The residences of members were at that time less distant; but they were principally reached on foot. When a large house broke up after a considerable division, a copious dark stream found its way up Parliament Street, Whitehall, and Charing Cross.

"I remember that there occurred some case in which a constituent (probably a master) at Newark sent me a communication which made oral communication with the treasury, or with the chancellor of the exchequer (then Lord Althorp),

convenient. As to the means of bringing this about, I was puzzled and abashed. Some experienced friend on the opposition bench, probably Mr. Goulburn, said to me, 'There is Lord Althorp sitting alone on the treasury bench, go to him and tell him your business.' With such encouragement I did it. Lord Althorp received me in the kindest manner possible, alike to my pleasure and surprise."

He That Wrongs

He that wrongs his friend
Wrongs himself more, and ever bears
about
A silent court of justice in his heart;
Himself the judge and jury, and himself
The prisoner at the bar, ever condemned.
—Tennyson.

The First Performance of "Figaro"

'So lang hab' ich geschmachtet.' Nothing more exquisite had ever before been written by human being. It has often been a source of pleasure to me to think that I was the first who heard it. I can still see Mozart in his red fur hat trimmed with gold, standing on the stage with the orchestra, at the first rehearsal, beating time for the music. Bennucci sang Figaro's 'Dort vergisse iches Flehn,' suesses Wimmern, with the greatest enthusiasm and all the power of his voice. I stood beside Mozart who repeatedly cried 'Bravo! bravo! Bennucci!' in subdued tones. When Bennucci came to the beautiful passage: 'Bei dem Donner der Karthener,' he allowed his stentorian voice to resound with all his might. The players on the stage and in the orchestra were electrified. . . . They cried again and again, and each time louder than the preceding one, 'Bravo! bravo! maestro! Long live the great Mozart!' Those in the orchestra beat the music stands incessantly with the bows of their violins, thus expressing their enthusiasm. It seemed as if this storm of applause would never cease. The little man returned thanks for the homage paid him by bowing repeatedly. The finale at the end of the first act was received with similar delight. Had

Mozart written nothing but this piece of music, it alone would, in my humble opinion, have stamped him the greatest master of his art. Never was there a greater triumph than that of Mozart and his 'Figaro.'

"The house was always full to overflowing," Louis Nohl relates, "and the public never tired of applauding Mozart and calling him out. But care was now taken that the performances should not follow one another too frequently or too rapidly, the effect of which would soon have been an improvement in the taste of the public. Moreover, the success of a new opera, 'Una Cosa Rara'—it served in the 'Don Giovanni' as table music—by Martin, the Spaniard, was enough to throw the 'Figaro' into the shade both with the Emperor and with the people, and then to displace it entirely. The success of that opera was incredible, and such as might have been expected from a public whose noblest representative, the Emperor Joseph himself, told Dittersdorf, the composer of 'Doctor and Apotheker' that he liked Martin's style who drowned the voice of the singers with the noise of the accompaniment. 'Happy man,' said Mozart to the young composer Gyrovretz, who went to Italy in the fall of 1785, 'if I could only travel with you, how glad I would be! I must give a lesson now in order to earn a pittance.' He thought again of going to England, but no inducement to go there offered."

"And yet the 'Figaro' was attended by very immediate success even to its composer. It gave occasion to the writing of the 'Don Giovanni'; and this leads us to the conclusion of a chapter in Mozart's life descriptive of a portion of that life as important as it was replete with action. 'The love of the Bohemians for music and their skill in the art are well known. After Mozart had made his first appearance in Vienna, the people of Prague appropriated him just as they have Richard Wagner in our own day, and the 'Figaro,' which followed the 'Elopfement from the Seraglio,' was received with an amount of applause which can be compared only with that subsequently accorded to the 'Magic Flute.' It was given almost without interruption during the whole of the winter 1786-87. The enthusiasm of the audiences was unparalleled. They never tired of hearing it. Ar-

rangements for the piano, for wind-instruments, quartets, dances, etc., were made from it. 'Figaro' was re-echoed in the streets, in gardens, and even the harper had to play its 'Dort Vergisse' if he wished to be heard."

Daybreak

In the morning twilight, while the house-
hold yet
Slumbering securely day and night for-
get,
Lightly o'er the threshold I pass, and
breathless stand
In the dream of beauty that rests on
sea and land.
Fresh and calm and dewy, bathed in
delicate air,
The happy earth awakens and grows of
day aware.
Sweetly breaks the silence some bird's
delicious trill,
And from the southern distance a breeze
begins to thrill.
All the stars have faded, and the low
large moon
O'er the western water will have van-
ished soon.
Crystal-clear and cloudless the awful
arch is bright,
As up the conscious heaven streams the
growing light.
On the far horizon softly sleeps the
haze;
O'er the ocean spaces steal the rosy rays;
Winds and waves are quiet, only far
away
'Gainst the rock a breaker tosses sudden
spray.
Out behind the headland glides the
coaster slow,
All her canvas blushing in the ruddy
glow;
Where the steadfast light-house watches
day and night,
Beautiful and stately she passes out
of sight. . . . —Celia Thaxter.

Defeat and Victory

All succeed who deserve, though not
perhaps as they hoped. An honorable de-
feat is better than a mean victory, and
no one is really the worse for being beat-
en, unless he loses heart. Though we
may not be able to attain, that is no rea-
son why we should not aspire.—Lord
Avebury.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1915

EDITORIALS

A Time for Ideals

S. P. B. MAIS, a schoolmaster in one of the public schools of England, writing not long ago in the Fortnightly Review, drew attention to the fact that schoolmastering today is easy with English schoolboys. Discipline is made virtually unnecessary because of seriousness of the students, many of whose companions and teachers are fighting in the trenches only a few hundred miles away. Even games which are second nature to the public-school boy, are relegated to their right place, and form now an incident simply. A new sense of proportion has been achieved as a result of this terrific conflict which has stirred the depth of national character. Even chapel exercises are pervaded with a new and deep attentiveness; the preacher and the audience are one in a new and common sympathy.

The only thing now, according to this schoolmaster's account, that really matters is the corps. He gives an illustration of the way in which punishment has become, if not entirely obliterated, at least difficult. A boy who was expected to be engaged upon a mathematical test paper was discovered devouring a book; the inevitable penalty of seventy-five lines, in this case of "Paradise Lost," was learned, and after the student had recited his punishment lines he was asked what novel or magazine had been taking his attention. "Field Service Regulations, sir," was the boy's reply.

In view of this breaking up of old ideas and traditions, and in recognition of an extraordinary seriousness, the writer goes on to say: "Now is the time to throw our whole weight on the side of ideals, to make them (the students) realize the myriad-hued beauty of life in which lies all truth, all appreciation of nobility, all religion and depth of character."

This is a timely word, and it applies no less to the population of the western hemisphere whose political, industrial and mental life has been stirred out of the channels of the usual routine by the effects, direct and indirect, of the world war. The literature, the councils, the business and the conversations reveal the fact that people in the United States are facing the heights and depths of the sincerities of existence as they have not done before in a long time. The nation is sobering as it reads the daily narration of world catastrophe. Men are saying on all sides, "What does it all mean? Is it merely a woeful dance of destruction? Or is it a breaking through of some clear light from the moribund, static luxury-loving and material-worshipping age, grown incapable of longer existence devoid of that higher idealism which has made civilizations permanent and great?"

Beyond question no period in the course of the present generation has been so pregnant with significant questions. In no moment of modern time have men felt more keenly the need of reappraisal of the values that lie near the heart of things. These are days for heights and depths, for putting national and spiritual houses in order, for clearing out old insincerities and superficialities. These are days for ideals to emerge. In these hours the central question of existence presses irresistibly for a hearing. That question is, "What, after all, is really worth while?"

Already on all sides the query comes, "What about after the war?" Nations cannot go on interminably at this tragic rate. Inevitably the results of the conflict are to be more far-reaching than any human understanding can fathom at present. The struggle is just the prelude to tremendous world changes. David Livingstone, after his long conflict in Africa, said that the end of the exploration was only the beginning of the enterprise. The future of nations, as of individuals, will be molded after the war by attitudes, by tendencies taking shape out of the smoke of battles, and by the unparalleled juxtapositions of races. Undoubtedly those peoples who, in the coming testing time, shall be capable of wisest decisions, wrought in judgments which have achieved new elevation of perspective, will rule the earth.

The aforesaid English schoolmaster has outlined for his school world his hope:

I look forward to a not far distant future as the outcome of all this time of distress . . . and of horror, when the public-school boy shall be what we each of us in our inmost hearts, if we ever take the trouble to think, always meant him to be: upright, pure, honorable, truthful, full of a divine, restless power, which will make for the amelioration of the lot of mankind over whom he will have sway. I look forward to a time when snobbery, the mad pursuit of wealth, the incessant search for transient pleasures, undue athletic prominence, slackness of aim, brainlessness, blindness to beauty, tacit consent to pain, bullying—all these and a million other present-day vices shall be wholly eradicated from our system, and in their place be substituted generosity, æsthetic appreciation for whatever things are honorable, pure, and of good report, indulgence and compassion towards the weak, the encouragement of the intellectual, a real understanding for the things that matter, and a turning away from the things that matter not.

Is it not an hour for the intelligent belligerent and neutral alike to consider whether or not, as a sequel of these momentous days, such unfading ideals shall become, as never before, the fixed stars for himself and the nation he holds most dear?

Lord Rosebery on After-War Issues

IN THE course of a speech delivered in London recently, Lord Rosebery added one more to the growing number of expressions of opinion on the probability of great changes in the constitution of the British Empire after the war. Lord Rosebery declared that the old Europe, as they knew it, had already disappeared never to return, and although, with the caution of a statesman, he did not attempt any forecast as to what would happen in Europe, he indicated more clearly what, in his view, would be the trend of change in regard to the British Empire. In 1873, Lord Rosebery said, he had been in

Canada; some ten years later he had visited Australia, and he felt bound to say that, from what he gathered from those visits, the ideas of empire of these two great dominions were not very highly developed. Their imperial sentiment was, as he put it, a very pale shadow indeed to what it is now. If, in those days, the hotter spirits among them at home had been able, he said, to influence the government in the country and persuade it to invite the colonies, as they were then, to come and share the government of the empire, they would have met with some unpleasant rejoinders. At that time the mother country was providing for the whole defense of the empire, and the inhabitants of the great dominions, much more sparse than they are today, shrank from assuming any share in the burden. All that, however, had been changed. They had leaped into the arena of their own accord.

Lord Rosebery then went on to insist that what the dominions had done on behalf of the mother country must find far-reaching consequences as far as the constitution of the empire was concerned. In expressing this opinion, of course, Lord Rosebery was only indorsing the views held by such men as Sir Robert Borden, and was putting into words what is plainly indicated by the policy of the Australian government in dealing with naval matters. The whole trend of development, in so far as it can be said as yet to have a trend, is for the gradual inclusion of the dominions as governing factors in the empire. The invitation extended to Sir Robert Borden to join in the deliberations of the cabinet during his visit to London last summer was in itself significant enough of the dimensions which this view had assumed. It constituted a precedent indicative of policy which, once entered upon, cannot be reversed and must necessarily develop into some definite system.

Traffic Problems of Urban Centers

Boston's Chamber of Commerce has had a duty and a privilege put before it neither of which it can now honorably evade. If the organization will assume charge of an experiment in rerouting the surface trolleys in the retail shopping district, of which Washington street is the main highway; if it will prescribe rules for the joint use of the Washington street roadway by vehicles and pedestrians, where inadequate sidewalk space forces both to use the same road, and if, after the experiment is tried, the chamber will report its findings to the city with recommendations based on experimentation, it will be a genuine servant of the city.

That either the company which has monopoly of the city's transit facilities, or the city officials or merchants, in the region where trade is lessened by the congestion of traffic, will oppose any such experimenting, is unbelievable. The need for relief is clamant. Considerations of pecuniary profit and human welfare point toward action of some kind. The only question is, whether the first experiment shall be theoretical or practical, whether based on an opinion or on such a month or three-month test, as President Louis K. Liggett of the Chamber of Commerce recommends.

Of course Bostonians must remember that city planners the country over, and persons who have closely followed the history of urban development in the United States during the last generation, are all watching to see what they do now with this special problem. The success they have had in handling the Boylston and Tremont street congestion and in getting those thoroughfares cleared of tracks and cars has been so marked that there seems to be only one logical outcome of this Washington street affair. If, finally, recourse has to be had to a referendum, it will result, no doubt, as it did in the case of Tremont and Boylston streets. The surface trolley car traffic must go from the narrow, crowded streets.

This controversy really began when the Washington street subway was constructed. The popular intent at that time, as intended by legislation, was that, when the north and south subterranean lateral should be in operation, the surface trolleys should quit the street. But this plan was thwarted by a conjunction of opposing forces similar to those arrayed against the earlier plan to take the tracks off Tremont and Boylston streets. Now, with the Chamber of Commerce leading, the controversy is on again; and it will be a civic duty to see where obstruction originates, if it appears. With the Washington street subway now linked with the Tremont street subway by the Cambridge subway, a transfer system exists which lessens any demand for surface cars connecting the two streets; moreover, plans already exist for another subway which would connect the southern section of the city with the Washington street subway and with the wholesale business region of the city, thus making unnecessary the surface lines which now carry this traffic and share in causing the present crowding of Washington street. Some day the downtown region will, above ground, be trackless.

Afforestation in South Australia

ATTENTION was drawn, recently, to the energy which was being shown by the government of South Australia in the matter of developing the natural resources of the state with a special view, at this moment, to offsetting the difficulties occasioned by the general uncertainty prevailing in the international market. In regard to questions of a more permanent character, the government at Adelaide is not in any way behindhand, and this is especially noticeable, perhaps, in the matter of afforestation.

The importance of afforestation and of making it one of the great concerns of state is, every year that passes, being more widely recognized. The system is seen in its fullest development as a national enterprise in Germany, and the extent of the interest taken in the subject may be gauged when it is recalled that as far back as twenty years ago there were important schools of forestry in Munich University. South Australia is, however, taking up the matter with vigor, as is shown by the fact that, in the June of last year, the state reserved 154,232 acres for forests, besides making provision for

additions to be gradually made to these reserves. It has, moreover, founded a school of forestry at the University of Adelaide for the training of foresters. As to the possibilities of the country, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General, on a recent official visit to the state expressed himself as much impressed. Sir Ronald is, of course, a recognized authority on the subject, and when he maintained that practically all the timber now imported from the Baltic, Canada and Japan could be grown equally well in South Australia, he was drawing emphatic attention to a fact well established amongst foresters. The special advantage alluded to by the Governor-General in the course of his speech on the subject, namely, that in timber growing in Australia a forest matures in thirty years, whereas it takes sixty years to reach the same stage of maturity in Europe, is also worthy of careful consideration. One of the great difficulties in arousing general interest in the question of afforestation is undoubtedly the fact of the length of time that must elapse before any return is received on outlay. In Australia this difficulty is very considerably reduced.

It is not necessary, of course, at this time to dwell upon the very profitable nature of all afforestation enterprises. It is interesting, however, to note that in the Sachsenwald, land that was previously worth about three marks an acre, is now, after afforestation, worth about 50 marks an acre, and the movement throughout Germany gives employment to hundreds of thousands of people. Australia has, of course, almost unique opportunities in this respect. As the Governor-General pointed out, with its 3,000,000 of square miles, there is no lack of elbow room.

Where the Republicans Are Going

GOING to Chicago with their national conventions has long ago become habitual with Republicans; to Democrats the attractions of the community on the southern side of the horseshoe bend of Lake Michigan, always more or less tempting, have frequently proved irresistible; although comparatively very young, for more than fifty years other national parties and national organizations other than political have had more than a passing liking for that city as a place in which to hold large gatherings. Reason for this was found long since in Chicago's geographical position, its accessibility by rail from all parts of the United States, its abundance of facilities for news gathering and news distribution, its first-class newspapers the enterprise of which assures not only full and excellent reports of convention proceedings but their wide dissemination, the adequacy of its convention-hall facilities and its numerous, immense and comfortable hotels.

St. Louis has been described in these columns as a peculiarly hospitable city. The description fits it. One can feel the delicious warmth of St. Louis hospitality the moment one crosses the magnificent Eads bridge from the Illinois shore. One feels nothing of the kind on entering Chicago through any of its gateways, for Chicago is not hospitable at all, in the St. Louis sense. What one feels on emerging from a big railway station in Chicago is not the delicious warmth of hospitality, but, rather, the delicious freedom of individual thought and action that is breathed in with the Chicago atmosphere. The charm of St. Louis for the stranger, the new arrival, is in the impression he gains that the people with whom he comes in contact, even in the most casual way, are delighted that he has arrived; the charm of Chicago for the stranger, the new arrival, is in the impression he gains that his presence in the city, and his perfect right to be there, are things regarded as a matter of course. He soon discovers that if his coming has occasioned any stir at all—and apparently it has not—it arises from the natural Chicago conviction that he should have arrived long ago; that having failed to come sooner he has wasted a great deal of valuable time.

So far as anybody who takes the place superficially may see, Chicago neither welcomes nor misses anybody. Illustrative and illuminating stories are told in Chicago—always after business hours—touching on this, one of the community's most striking characteristics. Two old-time friends run into each other at the corner of State and Madison streets. "Hullo," says one, "haven't seen you lately." "Been in New York for five years," says the other. "Anything doing down there?" inquires the first, and before a reply can reach him he is jostled far from his friend.

To one who has felt the warm St. Louis handclasp and the warm St. Louis personal inquiry after one's family and all that, and experienced the St. Louis solicitude lest something that might add to one's pleasure is being left undone, the Chicago way, undoubtedly, seems extremely cold. And yet Chicago is anything but that. It is not because of any lack of the warmer emotions or sentiments, nor is it because of any indifference in its composition that Chicago does not extend the glad hand of fellowship to the stranger and tell him how long and how anxiously his coming has been yearned for. It is because a common feeling exists in Chicago that the city is no close corporation, that its gates are open to all, that those who would come, may come; that who would go may go, at their pleasure; that everybody who comes is perfectly capable of taking care of himself; that the stranger's business is nobody's else business, so long as he conducts himself properly, and that, as a matter of fact, Chicago, being made up very largely of people who came there yesterday or the day before, would not be exhibiting the very best of taste in rushing out to welcome those who come today or who may come tomorrow.

There is no city in America, if in the world, where one can go about one's own business with assurance of less meddling from other people than in Chicago. Even a great Republican convention can come there, sit there and interest the whole nation for a whole week, without disturbing the ordinary demeanor of the town. Politicians and newspaper men like Chicago because Chicago lets them come and go and do as they please. To put the whole matter into a few words, the charm of Chicago as a convention city lies in the fact that it provides every-

thing a convention ought to have, just as a good hotel-keeper provides for a guest, and allows the rest to take its course. Nobody asks you in Chicago if you are comfortable, if you are enjoying yourself, if you are getting all that is coming to you. This is assumed. And the assumption is not unreasonable, for Chicago is a great provider.

Notes and Comments

THE exhibition of handicrafts held in London recently, indicates a definite trend in the sentiment of the public regarding his goods and chattels. It takes ten men to make a pin, is a piece of trade information which most of us are familiar with, but then no one buys the pin to which this information applies for any other than purely utilitarian purposes. It is different, however, with the things the public has about him. He finds himself vaguely desiring that which the machine product lacks, namely, spontaneity. The cup of Canton china, made as it has been made for 2000 years, may have none of the finish of its western sisters, but it is a cup apart. It has that about it, a greater impossibility in mountain, sea, bird or boat, that makes it different from any other cup, even from any other cup of Canton china.

THE publication of almost draft editions in order to secure copyright is of course not uncommon, and, from the point of view of throwing any light on the development of an author's powers, they are of little value. Such a case, however, as that of Charlotte Brontë's "The Professor" and "Villette" is quite different. Charlotte Brontë, of course, wanted to publish "The Professor" after the appearance of "Shirley," but was dissuaded by the fearful 'frow' doing so, and she subsequently made use of the materials contained in it in a new work, "Villette." So differently, however, did she work out the story that her husband, the Rev. A. B. Nicholls, felt that he ought not to withhold "The Professor" from the public. So it was published in 1856, and the reading and comparison of the two books has afforded a very special order of pleasure to Brontë lovers ever since.

"SAILORS' Snug Harbor!" How cozy it sounds as you pronounce it! What an alluring retreat it brings to the imagination! New York city has few richer charities than this Staten island home for mariners. Indeed, income exceeds possible use. As revenue comes largely from unearned increment on Manhattan land values it is quite right that the trustees of the fund should be reported as contemplating cleaning up a block it owns in the Greenwich Village section of lower Manhattan, and making it an ideal "Latin Quarter" for artists and authors who in late years have crowded into that once outlying, suburban section of the city around Eighth street, Washington square and lower Fifth avenue. The trust will lose nothing by the investment; its veteran mariners will have as much if not more than they now get, and a group of thinkers and builders will be better housed.

NEW ORLEANS has a director of the bureau of educational research who distrusts himself as too much of a doctrinaire on the subject of education. That he may revise his opinions in the light of contemporary facts, he has decided to go to school again. He has begun in the first grade in the elementary school, from which he will rise from division to division of the eight grades, and then report to the superintendent on what the schooling has meant to him, wherein he considers the instruction improvable and how the courses of study may be changed for the better. Of course he will still be subject to the criticism that, as an adult, he cannot possibly get the child point of view, though he "becomes" one of them again. But the experiment is interesting nevertheless, and to some extent will reflect, in whatever concrete reforms flow from it, an interior rather than exterior verdict.

THE record of the United States government in connection with its pledges to the Indian tribes has not been so meticulously correct that a case of keeping faith can be allowed to pass by without noting it. The federal judge sitting in Minnesota who recently not only sided with the Indians in his decree but also incidentally made it easy for the Indian bureau to combat vendors of liquor to the red men, did well by his country and his court. In this particular case it was the same old story of cupidity and lawlessness of the white trader declining to conform to the nation's law and word of honor; and between them the Indian bureau and the federal court have given law a fuller and deeper meaning in the mining regions of the North.

STATISTICS show that more Harvard students have sought work while studying this year, and fewer of the applicants have found it than previously. Earnings also have totaled a smaller amount. Such facts tell their own story of the effect of the war on the non-belligerents of a comparatively prosperous region of country. The list of callings to which the lads turn shows how versatile is the American youth, and how he puts pride behind him if he foresees profit that spells tuition bills paid. There is no such word as "degrading" in the lexicon of youth, save in a moral sense. Many a Harvard man will take any job where either muscle or intelligence counts, if the work is not intrinsically base. So will American college youth generally; and the course is made the easier for them because so invariably sanctioned by college and by public opinion.

NORTH DAKOTA recently has had an "appreciation week." From the smallest rural community to the state capital, from the railroad hand to the Governor, from the farm school to the state university, all along the line there has been an effort to "see the best" that there is in people, institutions and causes. What has been sought has been found. Pessimists have been suppressed. The good has been given encouragement. The commonwealth now feels happier, goes about its business with more confidence, and has more assets in its social treasury.